FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 123 *26 June 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Sokolov Warns of Reciprocal Measures to SDI AA 1
Domestic Version of Speech AA 1
U.S.-USSR Strategic Arms Group Meets 26 June AA 2
Kornilov Reports on International Anti-SDI Forum AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA Previews CEMA Session, Notes Polish Role BB 1
[25 Jun]
Jaruzelski Addresses Session BB 2
CEMA Scientific-Technological Session Reported BB 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]
Chairman Marchuk Interviewed BB 4
[TANJUG]
CEMA Session on Light Industry Concludes BB 5
[Zubkov]
CEMA Studies Oil, Gas Project North of Caspian Se. BB 5
Briefs: Beijing Transportation Meeting BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gromyko Sends Greetings on UN Anniversary CC 1
PRAVDA Editorial Marks UN Charter Anniversary CC 2
[26 Jun]
PRAVDA Weekly Review on Gandhi Tour, Terrorism CC 4
[Korionov, 23 Jun]
PRAVDA's Ovchinnikov Views USSR's Asia Policy CC 7
[22 Jun]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS: Taking of Hostages Breach of International Law A 1
TASS: U.S. Plans Economic Blockade of Lebanon A 1
Weinberger's Interview Remarks on Hijacking Cited A 2
U.S. Increasing 'Threats,' Planning for Emergency A 2
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
U.S. Allegedly Backs Sikhs Bombing Indian Plane A 3
[Andrianov]
U.S. Granting Secret Services 'Unlimited Powers' A 4

TASS Reports on Bush Talks in Bonn, Rome A 5
Bush Remarks on Strengthening Israeli Ties Derided A 5
[Kapralov in IZVESTIYA 22 Jun]
Reagan's Demand for Pentagon Budget Approval Noted A 6
White House, Congress 'In Concert' on Arms Issues A 7
[Gan in PRAVDA 25 Jun]
Walters Termed 'Misinformer' After UN Speech A 7
[Knyazev]
Kornilov on U.S. 'Subversive' Radio Services A 8
Plans For Easter Island Shuttle Base Viewed A 9
[L. Ponomarev]
Canada Supplying Arms to 'Military Disctatorships' A 10
LATE REPORT: Lomeyko Condemns Hijack, Israel A 10

CHINA

Yao Yilin To Pay Official Visit to USSR Early July B 1
PRC, USSR Said to Open Leningrad, Shanghai Consulates B 1
[Budapest]
Beijing to Modernize, Reduce Army by 1 Million B 1
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
Zhao Ziyang: PRC, Pakistani Views on DRA Similar B 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jun]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Continuing Japanese-US Military Ties Examined C 1
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jun]
U.S. Refusal to Take Part in Korean Unification Talks C 2
U.S. Militarism Prevents Reunification of Korea C 3
DPRK Vice President Stopover in Moscow C 4
[PRAVDA 21 Jun]
USSR-DPRK Foreign Ministries Hold Consultations C 4
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jun]
DPRK Foreign Minister Returns Via Moscow C 4
[IZVESTIYA 22 Jun]

SOUTH ASIA

Extent of Afghan 'Bandit' Damage Detailed D 1
Afghan-Pakistan Talks Close in Geneva D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duan Delegation Leaves for Moscow Visit E 1
SRV Official Details Economic Cooperation With USSR E 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Cambodian Chairman Discusses Nation's Future E 1
[NEW TIMES Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

New LCY Central Committee President Noted F 1
USSR, GDR Officials Conclude Sci-Tech Talks F 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev To Visit France 'Before End of Year' G 1
[AFP]
TASS Cites Bulgarian Statement on Antonov G 1
French Communist Party Delegation Visits USSR G 2
[PRAVDA 24 Jun]
Marchais Attacks Socialists in Report to Party G 2
Grishin Receives Austrian CP Delegation G 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Jun]
Greece Confirms Pledge To Remove U.S. Bases G 3
TASS Notes Resignation of Portugal's Soares G 4
USSR, Iceland Trade Ministers Hold Talks G 4
Soviet, Italian Officials Confer on Africa G 4
[IZVESTIYA 22 Jun]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Statement Denouncing South African Actions J 1
Leadership Bodies Greet Mozambique Jubilee J 2
[PRAVDA 25 Jun]
Pallayev Delegation Leaves for Mozambique J 2
[IZVESTIYA 24 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaraguan Delegation Begins Tour of Contadora States K 1
Nicaragua Protests U.S. Actions in Letter to UN K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Visiting Ukraine, Speaks With Citizens R 1
Talks To Kiev Citizens R 2
Visits Aircraft Plant R 4
Travels To Dnepropetrovsk R 5
CP Secretary Kapitonov Speech at Tajik Ceremony R 5
[Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA 30 May]

SOKOLOV WARNS OF RECIPROCAL MEASURES TO SDI

LD261023 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Soviet Army, together with the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty countries, will continue to be a reliable shield in the way of the aggressive intentions of imperialism. That was stated by Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov at a reception for graduates of the military academies in the Kremlin today.

He said that in the complicated and often dangerous international situation the Soviet leadership keeps a close eye on problems of strengthening the country's defense potential. If the United States continues preparations for the "star wars," said the Soviet defense minister, we shall have no other choice than to take reciprocal measures.

Domestic Version of Speech

LD261156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] A reception in honor of graduates from military academies, given by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and naval fleet, was held in the Great Kremlin Palace today. Present at the reception were generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR armed forces and armies of the fraternal socialist countries who have completed their studies in Soviet higher military educational institutions, and professors and lecturers who trained the ideologically tempered and highly-qualified cadres for the Army and Navy. Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense; Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Savinkin, department head in the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, first deputy USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov; Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; deputy USSR defense ministers; and prominent military leaders.

Warmly greeted by those present, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov spoke at the reception. He congratulated the graduates and the personnel of the academies on the latest output of military specialists with high qualifications and read out the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The greetings expressed the firm conviction that the military academy graduates will always be up to the contemporary demands of the party and in all their activity manifest a high level of exactingness toward themselves and those subordinate to them, tirelessly improve military skills, and achieve unity of word and deed.

In his speech the USSR minister of defense stressed that the Soviet Army and Navy stand in a single combat rank with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries; they stand as a secure shield in the path of the aggressive strivings of imperialism and protect the great revolutionary gains, the cause of peace, and social progress.

Military affairs are developing more intensively than ever before. The technical equipment of troops is growing swiftly, fundamentally new means of armed struggle are being manifested, and methods of combat actions are being perfected. The weapons and combat equipment with which troops and naval forces are being equipped, the regulations and instructions, and new questions of military strategy must be carefully studied. The priceless experience of the Great Patriotic War must be consulted more often.

The advanced experience of combat training and service must be applied more boldly in practice. It is important to unsparingly devote effort, time, and systematic and self-sufficient work to the further creative mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory. Every officer, general, and admiral must be a personal example in the execution of his duties, by taking a highly exacting attitude toward himself and his subordinates. He must approach them with still more respect than himself. Only if these conditions are fulfilled can men of units and formations, who will always be ready to perform the most difficult tasks, be made cohesive and trained.

The USSR minister of defense assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the officers who have graduated from the academies will be an example of selfless fulfillment of patriotic and international duty; they will do all in their power to fulfill and increase the combat might and readiness of the Armed Forces, to strengthen the defense capability of the socialist homeland.

The r ception was addressed by Major Konovalov, a graduate from the Lenin Military-Political Academy; Maj Gen (Malyugin), head of a faculty at the Frunze Military Academy; and Captain (Varga) of the Hungarian People's Army, a graduate from the Professor Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy. The reception in honor of military academy graduates was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS 26 JUNE

LD261155 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 26 TASS -- A session of the group for strategic armaments was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

KORNILOV REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL ANTI-SDI FORUM

LD251253 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- One of the prime aims of an international discussion meeting for keeping the arms race out of space, which has taken place in Geneva, has been to work out the ways, means and methods of joint action by politicians, public figures and scientists of different countries to prevent the militarization of outer space, Vladislav Kornilov, a member of the Soviet delegation to that meeting, said here. Speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Valeriy Kostylev, he said the meeting, sponsored by the International Peace Forces Liaison forum, was attended by representatives of 25 countries, including Britain, Greece, the United States, Finland, Egypt, India and others.

Speakers there voiced grave misgivings about the U.S. Administration's policy of militarizing outer space. Thus, Lieutenant-Colonel (Ret.) Robert Bowman of the U.S. Air Force, formerly chief of the latter's office of space systems, demonstrated, on the basis of factual material, the utter fallacy of the "star wars" concept and the dangers of its practical fulfillment.

The attendees, Kornilov said, were unanimous that the U.S. Administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative" is geared to developing first-strike weapons. That conclusion was proved from both military and technical standpoints. Another destabilizing effect of weapons placement in outer space lies in the fact that the other side will be compelled to take counter-measures, which will of course lead to another spiral of the arms race. The "star wars" program is also destabilizing in that even its discussion is undermining the idea of talks and negatively affecting Soviet-American talks in Geneva, Kornilov said.

PRAVDA PREVIEWS CEMA SESSION, NOTES POLISH ROLE

PM251250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "An Important Landmark. The CEMA Session's 40th Sitting Opens in Warsaw Today"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jun -- The Polish capital is one of the centers of major international activity. Politicians and statesmen from different countries regularly travel to this city. Talks are held, agreements are concluded. The United States and its NATO allies did not succeed in isolating People's Poland in the international arena. On the contrary, Poland's contribution to the shaping of the international climate in a spirit of peace, cooperation, and mutual respect is growing, as is its contribution to the struggle for disarmament and detente and against the impending threat of nuclear war.

The meeting of top party and state figures from Warsaw Pact countries held here at the end of April and the extension of this pact became a political event of enormous international significance. Now the attention of the broad world public is once again focused on the Polish capital. The regular 40th sitting of the CEMA session at head of government level begins its work here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov.

Keen interest is being shown in the current CEMA session. Journalists from many countries have arrived in Warsaw. The local newspapers, radio, and television note that a year has passed since the CEMA countries' summit conference in Moscow, which outlined a long-term program for the further development of the socialist states' cooperation and joint actions along the main and priority avenues of economic, scientific, and technical progress. It is a question of making more extensive use of the reserves of socialist economic integration. The CEMA session in Warsaw, as Polish commentators note, will sum up the results of the work done in this direction over the year. There can be no doubt that decisions furthering the deepening of the integration process and thus enhancing the mutual benefits yielded by cooperation will be made in the Polish capital.

This will be helped in particular by the coordination, now in its final stages, of plans for the community countries' socioeconomic development of over the next 5-year period and in the longer term, right through the end of the century, and also by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress over a 15-20 year period, which is currently being elaborated and will provide the basis for a coordinated, and in some spheres a unified, scientific and technical policy.

There are still many more unutilized reserves in the CEMA countries' scientific and technical cooperation, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. For example, in the opinion of experts, the CEMA countries lose R5-7 billion annually as a result of duplication of scientific research and startup work. Hence the further improvement of cooperation machinery in this sphere acquires exceptionally great importance.

According to the PZPR Central Committee organ, there are good reasons to believe that the CEMA states will cope with the requirements now being posed by the incipient turning point in science and technology. About one-third of the world's scientific potential is concentrated in the CEMA countries. The CEMA countries account for almost 40 percent of inventions and discoveries. About 3,000 institutes and organizations participate in scientific and technical cooperation within the council's framework, and they have been elaborating a total of some 1,900 subjects in the current 5-year plan period alone.

As one of CEMA's founder-member countries, People's Poland makes a significant contribution to the development of socialist integration. At a meeting with journalists J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, cited quite a few examples of Poland's participation on the deepening of the integration process and the expansion of specialization, production sharing, and scientific and technical collaboration. Poland is basing its plans for the next few years on the intensification of cooperation within the CEMA framework and the development of new forms for it.

With technical assistance and credit aid from other fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union, Poland has built over 300 major projects for the power generations, mining, metallurgical, machine building, and chemical industries and other key sectors of the economy. Several thousand Polish enterprises operate on raw and other materials imported from the USSR and other socialist countries.

In 1984, despite the economic crisis which the country experienced as a result of well-known events and despite the discriminatory economic measures applied by Western powers against Poland, the volume of Poland's industrial output was more than double that of 1970. This is mainly the result of close cooperation with other CEMA countries, which account for about 60 percent of Poland's foreign trade turnover.

The advantages of international social division of labor and the benefits from specialization and production sharing which Poland enjoys can be seen in the example of its shipbuilding's development. Soviet aid and the major USSR orders have laid the foundations for the growth of this important sector of the national economy. Starting with practically nothing, Poland is now one of the major shipbuilding powers.

The entire experience of the existence of the world socialist community and CEMA proves that the more successful solution of the key tasks of socialist building requires that its scope be expanded and cooperation deepened. There can be no doubt that the CEMA session in Warsaw will become yet another step in the direction of all-round development and enrichment of cooperation, the direction of deepening the friendship of fraternal socialist countries.

Jaruzelski Addresses Session

LD251509 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 TASS -- It is especially important and necessary in the present-day complex international situation to take constant care about promoting cooperation among socialist states and strengthening their internationalist solidarity, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, said in his opening addressed at the 40th meeting of the CMEA session in the Polish capital.

This meeting, he continued, is taking place in the historical period of celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism. The decisive role in the victorious ending of the war was played by the Soviet Union and its heroic Army. The anti-fascist and liberation forces of other countries also made their glorious contribution to the victory. The Polish people take pride in their selfless liberation struggle. Our meeting is also taking place on the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Recently the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries met in the Polish capital. In view of the threat to peace posed by imperialism, the threat which has lately been growing, it was decided to prolong the Warsaw Treaty.

The countries of the socialist community, as was stressed anew at the Warsaw meeting, constantly stand for detente and for the development of equal state-to-state relations, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. This is graphically illustrated anew by the Soviet Union's proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva and by its practical steps for an end to the deployment of medium-range missiles and other measures. We fully support these Soviet initiatives. They meet the vital interests of the Polish people.

The economy is one of the principal and crucial areas of our cooperation, as was confirmed anew by the economic summit in Moscow. The decisions of the summit gave an important impetus to the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA member-countries.

We are working to translate these decisions into practice, Wojciech Jaruzelski noted. Our party's strategic course of intensifying the economy and increasing the social efficiency of economic management is developing and gaining strength. Plans for the socio-economic development of our countries continue to be coordinated and bilateral programmes for economic, scientific and technical cooperation for the period to the year 2000 are being drawn up and approved.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the confidence that the results of the 40th meeting of the session would raise even higher the role of the CMEA as the coordinator and organiser of multilateral cooperation, make a valuable contribution towards improving the mechanism of socialist economic integration and make it possible to concentrate efforts on the fulfillment of most important, priority tasks facing the fraternal countries.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL SESSION REPORTED

PM241835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun -- The 32d session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Belgrade 17-19 June. The session was chaired by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The committee focused its attention on the questions of further developing and deepening scientific and technical cooperation in light of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, the tasks stemming from CEMA session resolutions, and the decisions of the CEMA Executive Committee.

The question of the practical application of scientific and technical developments and the results obtained from their introduction into the CEMA countries' national economies was examined. It was noted that the introduction of the aforesaid developments has made it possible for the CEMA countries and the SFRY to improve the technical standard of production and achieve savings of material resources.

The heads of the delegations participating in the session were received by M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Chairman Marchuk Interviewed

LD231406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade: 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Life has forced the CEMA member-countries to accept cooperation in the field of science and technology as a foundation of their trade and economic relations. This was stated by Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, during his conversation with a TANJUG journalist. Academician Marchuk has recently visited Belgrade chairing the session of this CEMA committee.

Within the framework of the talks on scientific-technical cooperation the CEMA member-countries examine basic directions for the modernization of the economy, technical reconstruction, and the creation of new technologies. The factor of scientific-technical progress will play an ever increasing role in the signing of future economic accords. The sooner we devote our attention to this the more possibilities there will be for commercial and economic contacts, Marchuk said, replying to a question as to what extent scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries has become a part of their economic relations.

The chairman of the committe recalled that at the beginning of this month, during the economic consultative meeting in Moscow, the prime ministers of all the CEMA member-countries had, inter alia, decided to take up the analysis of the complex program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. This, in Marchuk's opinion, is a major task, because a transfer to intensive economic activity is possible only by means of a widespread application of scientific, technical, and technological achievements. For this reason the session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has just ended in Belgrade, marks an important phase in the consolidation of cooperation, particularly when one bears in mind the whole complex of adopted measures, from fundamental scientific research, via technology, to the mass production of modern technology, Marchuk stressed.

Academician Marchuk pointed out that science is becoming the direct production force of society without which the further development of production and the increase in productivity are inconceivable. It is also the foundation of all social processes. Only on this scientific-technological basis is it possible to save on sources, energy, labor, and material resources. Such economizing, Marchuk stressed, in the long run enables an increase in national income. The intensification of the economy is a major task which is confronting the CEMA member-countries and its realization primarily depends on a link between science and economy.

The economic grouping of East European countries was formed in order to carry out an exchange of experiences, materials, and equipment and to complement each other's economies. The CEMA countries, he said, exchange ideas on an equal footing, making use of them in the field of technology. The realization of such principles in cooperation contributes to efforts to reduce the technological gap and the dependence on Western technologies. It is precisely in this kind of exchange of ideas that great possibilities lie for increasing the technical potential of all the countries and in this respect everyone benefits. The international division of labor, according to the CEMA committee chairman, opens up possibilities for each country to engage in a scientific-technical research in a way which suits it best.

In this connection, Marchuk added, the main principles of CEMA are specialization and cooperation.

Assessing cooperation between CEMA and Yugoslavia, with regard to the specific quality of its status in this organization, Guriy Marchuk said that already the fact that the CEMA committee session was held in Belgrade speaks in favor of Yugoslavia's interest in expanding cooperation with CEMA. The positive role of this cooperation can be seen in the realization of numerous agreements in which Yugoslavia is figuring.

In Marchuk's opinion this cooperation will continue to grow. Our country will, as agreed at the session, take part in numerous aspects of scientific-technical cooperation, envisaged by the complex program of development up to the year 2000. Operation between Yugoslavia and the USSR is also said to be good and it is constantly expanding, especially on a trade and economic plan. The Soviet delegation Marchuk said, he had recently visited a large number of our cities in a number of republics. During talks with scientists and workers, both sides had expressed their readiness for long-term cooperation, which is in keeping with the methodology and principles of the USSR. For this reason I think, Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers pointed out, that the agreement on basic directions for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation up to the year 2000 which we signed, offers new major possibilities for cooperation between our countries, not only in the field of science and technology, but also in the field of expanding economic cooperation.

CEMA SESSION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY CONCLUDES

LD211735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Jun 85

[From The World Today program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Light Industry ended in Ulaanbaatar. Measures on the broadening of cooperation in this sphere and for a fuller satisfaction of needs of the population of CEMA member-countries for the products of light industry were outlined.

CEMA STUDIES OIL, GAS PROJECT NORTH OF CASPIAN SEA

LD201003 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Experts of the socialist countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, are studying a Soviet proposal for launching a joint project to develop oil and gas deposits in a vast region north of the Caspian Sea. The region, promising from the point of view of fuel prospecting, was spotted with the help of space probing. At present the bulk of the increases in this country's oil and gas output comes from Siberia, from where pipelines as long as 5,000 km have to be built. The newly discovered region is much closer to the basic fuel consumers, both in the Soviet Union and in the other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

BRIEFS

BEIJING TRANSPORTATION MEETING -- As the XINHUA agency has reported, a routine meeting of the Commission on Motor Transport and Highways and the Railways Cooperation Organization has been held in Beijing. Taking part in it were specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, PDRK, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and China. The conference discussed the issue of running motor transport and the state of the railways. [text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 23 Jun 85 LD]

GROMYKO SENDS GREETINGS ON UN ANNIVERSARY

PM261314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr J. Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization

Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

There is a memorable date in the history of international relations, June 26, 1945, when the Charter of the United Nations Organisation was signed. Looking back at the U.N. Charter through the prism of time one feels there is every ground to say that the charter has stood the strength test at the sharpest and most dangerous turns of world politics and fully retains its significance for the future, too. Its strength is to be explained by the fact that the U.N. Charter was forged in the crucible of the joint struggle of the United Nations to save human civilisation from fascist barbarity.

The states, founders of the UNO, have recorded in the charter of this world organisation a stern lesson of history they have learned at the price of sufferings and great ordeals, namely, that it is necessary to live in peace with each other as good neighbours and to join efforts for maintaining international peace and security. In other words, the concept of peaceful coexistence of states, put forward by the founder of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin, is formulated in the charter in the language of international law.

And today the way of development of international relations, as indicated by the charter, is in effect the only reasonable alternative to nuclear catastrophe. Although the charter provisions were written before the development of nuclear weapons, their correctness became still more obvious with the appearance of such weapons. This refers in the first place, to the main aim proclaimed in the charter: to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

The experience of forty years that have passed since the signing of the U.N. Charter bears that out in cases when states displayed willingness to follow the charter's prescriptions, the way opened to a productive dialogue between them, to stronger general security. A living example of this is the seventies of which the relaxation of international tension has become a symbol. Quite naturally, the United Nations Organisation unambiguously expressed itself in favour of deepening and consolidating of detente while states declared, in the documents of that period, specifically in the Helsinki Final Act, their resolve to follow the U.N. Charter in their policy.

The charter and the Security Council's and General Assembly's decisions based on it indicate ways to solve the most acute problems of present-day world politics, in the first place the key problem of removing the nuclear threat.

It is obvious that the threat hanging over mankind could be removed if the U.N. decisions on preventing an arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth, specifically on banning all tests, freezing, reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons completely and everywhere -- adopted at the USSR's initiative or with its active support -- were carried out. The funds thus released could be used for economic and social progress, specifically that of the developing countries, which would also agree with the noble aims of the U.N. Charter.

The provisions for all states to follow the principles of non-use of force and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and to respect the right of the peoples to determine themselves ways of their development, have lost nothing of their significance for today. Nor have the provisions of the U.N. Charter aimed at abolishing the disgraceful system of colonial-racist oppression exhausted themselves fully.

Today, as forty years ago, the peoples are looking to the United National Organization with faith in the possibility of achieving the noble aims set in its charter. It is the duty of the United Nations, of all its members to do everything possible to make the aspirations of the peoples a reality. It is our firm belief that the UNO's effectiveness and prestige can and must be enhanced through an undeviating observance of its charter by all states.

As to the Soviet Union, it has been and remains unshakably true to its signature under the U.N. Charter. As was stressed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has always attached, and continues to attach, great importance to the UNO as an effective instrument of peace and is prepared to take new steps to ensure that the just democratic principles on which the United Nations was founded forty years ago are firmly established in the practice of international relations.

A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL MARKS UN CHARTER ANNIVERSARY

PM251601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorials: "Defend Peace!"]

[Text] Our people have been living under a peaceful sky for more than 40 years. That is to the credit of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which bear aloft the Leninist banner of peace. Our country's working people are working intensively to put into practice the creative plans drawn up by the party. Soviet people see their implementation as a very important guarantee of nipping in the bud the dangerous designs of imperialism's aggressive forces and of preserving and strengthening universal peace.

Aware of their responsibility for the future of the world and always remembering the severe lessons of the last war, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are taking the necessary measures to ensure that the peaceful, creative labor of the builders of socialism and communism are reliably protected from any encroachments by the imperialists. The friendship of the socialist countries is a very great gain for the peoples; it augments their forces and gives them confidence in the future. It is our common patriotic and international duty to strengthen this friendship in every way.

Peace will be lasting when the highest, universal laws of international relations are those of peaceful, constructive coexistence and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between states regardless of their social system. That is why the CPSU and the Soviet state persistently advocate correct [korrektnyy] relations between states, based on strict respect for international law.

The UN Charter was signed 40 years ago, 26 June 1945. To live together in peace with one another as good neighbors -- that is one of the most important principles which the states joining the organization pledged to follow -- and today there are 159 of them. This principle reflects the idea of the need for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems which the Land of the Soviets has consistently upheld since the first days of its existence.

The UN Charter was elaborated as a result of the peoples' victory over fascism. It reflects a lesson of paramount importance drawn by the peoples from past experience: It is necessary to fight against war together, and before its flames flare up. "To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war: -- that is how the UN Charter formulates its main task.

The Soviet Union, which is a committed opponent of the resolution of international disputes by means of force, has always attached great significance to the United Nations as an effective instrument for peace. Our country is prepared to take more and more new steps to ensure that the just, democratic principles on which the United Nations is founded become firmly established in the practice of international relations. There has been no session of the UN General Assembly or the community's working organs at which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not put forward concrete proposals aimed at solving urgent international problems in a way which meets the peoples' vital interests.

The socialist policy of peace is a graphic example of the persistent, consistent implementation of the noble principles of the UN Charter. The USSR and the other socialist community countries counterpose to the U.S. and NATO line of the arms race constructive initiatives and concrete, realistic proposals aimed at ending the stockpiling of weapons and bringing about a sharp arms reduction and disarmament. The numerous proposals put forward by the Soviet Union include initiatives concerning the nonmilitarization of space, and practical proposals on reducing nuclear arsenals until they are completely eliminated, on banning chemical weapons, and many others.

Seeking to facilitate the transition to arms reduction, the Soviet Union proposed a freeze on the creation of space strike arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear systems for the duration of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. By way of setting a good example, the USSR unilaterally halted until November the implementation of the deployment of its own medium-range nuclear systems and other countermeasures in Europe. The peoples are indignant that this initiative was not followed by a corresponding response from the American side. On the contrary, Washington continues to spin the spiral of the arms race.

American militarism is stubbornly trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community and wreck the established military-strategic equilibrium, which hampers the implementation of its aggressive designs. The present Washington administration seeks to undermine and destroy everything positive that was achieved in the sphere of international security by the joint efforts of states and peoples in the seventies.

They are trying to replace detente with confrontation. The militarists are striving to give themselves a completely free hand for an uncontrolled arms race, first and foremost for nuclear arms. Their aim is to explode and destroy the existing accords, especially the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty and the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, which have hitherto to some degree checked the escalation of rivalry in the strategic arms sphere. Having proclaimed the "star wars" program, the U.S. militarist circles are setting a course of turning outer space into an arena of death and destruction. They would like mankind to remain locked in a vicious circle: confrontation -- arms race -- confrontation.

But the peoples do not intend to reconcile themselves to this prospect. The determination of hundreds of millions of people of good will to preserve and strengthen peace is embodied in the peoples' powerful antiwar, antimissile demonstrations that embrace the whole planet. Joint actions by all antiwar forces regardless of their political or ideological orientation, and above all by the parties and organizations of the working class, are more important than ever before in the present tense situation.

Despite the complexity of the international situation, our country believes that to avert the danger of nuclear war is possible, and to continue the progressive advance toward lasting peace is realistic. It requires a firm political will for peace. The USSR has that will. The Soviet people are filled with unbending determination to greet the forthcoming 27th congress of the Leninist party with new successes in all sallients of the struggle for peace and communism.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW ON GANDHI TOUR, TERRORISM

PM251529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov: "International Review"]

[Text] The Main Thrust

Not a day goes by without commentary by Western news media, politicians, and economists on the new creative plans which are currently being elaborated by the CPSU. The reactions are varied, of course; some pay tribute to the USSR's potential and its bold surge forward, while others "pin their hopes" on the problems which are natural in any complex undertaking, thus betraying the capitalist apologists' fear of socialism's reserves, internal strength, and dynamics.

It is clear, by and large, that the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress made an impressive impact worldwide. Many bourgeois press organs acknowledge the complete futility of efforts to undermine the USSR economy by means of the arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism. The Soviet economy, they note, will ensure the country's defense capability and the implementation of the outlined sociopolitical programs, but to the outside world our creative plans are primarily evidence of the USSR's love of peace. This is an exceptionally important factor in conditions where the U.S. ruling circles will use any excuse to exacerbate international tension.

Consequently, the USSR is making a particular effort to place mutual relations with the United States on a normal footing. At the Geneva talks the Soviet side is persistently seeking to start a concrete discussion at long last, to embark on a practical examination of the problem of the militarization of space in conjunction with the other problems of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

This week M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had talks in the Kremlin with Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria and general secretary of the Ba'th Party. The sides expressed deep concern at the continuing explosive situation in the Near East region. They expressed the firm belief that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved through collective efforts by all interested parties on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the actual safeguarding of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The firm belief was expressed that the cohesion of all anti-imperialist and national patriotic forces in the Arab world, as demanded by the Arabs' vital interest, is a most important prerequisite of the success of their struggle for their national rights and independence and against encroachments by imperialism and Zionism.

Soviet-Finnish relations are a fine example of peaceful coexistence and comprehensive cooperation between states with different social systems. The cold winds of the international climate are not affecting the friendship and good-neighborliness between our two countries. The visible benefit to their economic and social progress as a result of widening cooperation is graphically demonstrated by the completion of the construction of the Kostomuksha Mining and Enrichment Combine, erected with the participation of Finnish firms.

Trade ties between the USSR and Finland are also developing successfully. "Trade with the Soviet Union," Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES states, "gives Finland an ideal guarantee against the adverse effects of slumps in the international arena."

The implementation by two Soviet automatic stations of an important stage of the "Venus-Halley's Comet" project was a remarkable success for our scientists, designers, and workers and for our science. The Soviet Union, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST writes, is taking "effective and impressive steps in the sphere of space research and is moving ahead at a faster rate than America." (R. Bonne), scientific director of the European Space Agency, noted: "It is a remarkable achievement and a striking example of international cooperation." Soviet people are purposefully realizing the dream of the founder of the theory of space flight, K.E. Tsiolkovskiy, "conquering the universe for the benefit of mankind." This course is fundamentally different from the line pursued by Washington which is striving to turn space into an arena of war.

In particular, the flight by the U.S. spacecraft Discovery is being used to test components of the space strike weapon systems. The course of space militarization is being obstinately pursued. It is clear from statements by official Pentagon spokesman that more than 800 U.S. firms have already received orders for the production of components for space weapons.

Washington's course of transferring the arms race to space is an obvious violation of the letter and spirit of the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty. The present Washington administration is not only refusing to seek mutually acceptable accords with the Soviet Union in the security sphere, but is trampling on the agreements concluded by previous U.S. Governments. Graphic evidence of this is Washington's desire to demolish the SALT II treaty once and for all. The decision on this treaty, which was made by the White House the other day and which the U.S. bourgeois press is trying to pass off as an "act in favor of peace," is in fact an act of subterfuge. Unprepared to openly risk opposing the wish to retain the SALT II limitations, a wish prevalent among sober-minded circles in the United States and Western Europe, the White House evidently decided just to postpone its public rejection of the aforementioned propositions for a short while.

The militarists are not going to just sit and wait for something to happen. This is evidenced by the legislative amendment just adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives which is welcome to the White House since it defies observance of the limits by prohibiting the withdrawal and dismantling of a Poseidon nuclear submarine. The notorious "amendment" gives the administration a considerable opportunity to continue "wriggling out" of the SALT II treaty. These are not words, they are real action in Washington.

Delhi's Course

At the end of last week Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi returned from a trip abroad during which he visited Egypt, France, Algeria, and the United States. The results of the trip confirmed that India in the international arena is a great power which is consistently championing a policy of peace and nonalignment and commands great prestige and respect in the countries of Asia and in other regions of the world.

The establishment in the modern world arena as a major independent factor of states which grew out of the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle is a difficult process. Imperialist forces still see the liberated countries as sources of profit and bridgeheads on which they can deploy their military bases and strongpoints.

Washington regards as the sphere of its "vital interests" countries which are situated many thousands of kilometers from the United States, and unceremoniously ignores their fundamental interests. An integral part of this line is the desire to pressure young national states, to influence their course, especially in foreign policy, and, where possible, draw them into the orbit of its policy. The generation of a militarist atmosphere around the liberated countries is one of the methods used in order to achieve these aims.

The Nonaligned Movement is one form of active protection of the vital interests of independent national states against imperialist encroachments. It expresses the liberated peoples' desire for equal cooperation among states and for recognition by others of their legitimate rights and interests. India is making an outstanding contribution to the development of this movement and to the strengthening of its positions in the world arena. But this course does not suit those who still think in terms of supremacy and diktat. There is a particularly large number of such people in the United States. Before R. Gandhi's visit to the United States Senator O. Hatch (a Republican from Utah), for example, announced, without beating about the bush, that "the ultimate U.S. aim should be to reunite India with the West." These gentlemen have very much their own idea of "reunification."

On the eve of the Indian prime minister's visit to Washington the U.S. National Press Club gave the floor to one of the ringleaders of the Punjabi extremists who have established themselves in the West. He was given freedom to pour out filthy fabrications about the Indian Government's activity. Quite rightly, the Delhi press described this provocative act as an "insult to India."

When he was in the United States R. Gandhi expressed India's grave concern in connection with the massive supplies of the latest U.S. armaments to Islamabad, the militarization of the Indian Ocean basin, and the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan with the actual connivance of the United States. Endeavoring to justify this dangerous policy, officials in Washington claim that U.S. weapons are being supplied to Pakistan for the sole aim of "safeguarding its security." Moreoever, they cynically state that the U.S. Administration's abandonment of this policy would be... U.S. interference in Pakistani internal affairs. Naturally, the Indian press describes this stance as "barefaced hypocrisy."

R. Gandhi's vigorous appeals in the United States for peace and disarmament made a big impact in the world. The newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS highlighted the part of the India leader's speech in Congress where he expressed India's profound concern at the U.S. "star wars" program, noting that the program gives new scope to the arms race which, in turn, will make it even harder to achieve disarmament.

"U.S. foreign policy," the Bombay DAILY writes, "is diametrically opposed to Indian foreign policy. U.S. global interests can only be met by means of the exploitation of developing states. The United States safeguards these interests by using military force and by manipulating regimes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America which are obedient to Washington. The U.S. foreign policy course is gravely at odds with the policy of the states which are refusing to become U.S. puppets."

Certain people in the United States lament the fact that, to use the Indian prime minister's words, "splendid relations" have been established between India and the USSR, but, you see, these relations are based on equality and mutual respect and agreement or proximity of positions on fundamental present-day problems. "Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union," R. Gandhi said, "are an integral part of our foreign policy. Our people regard the Soviet people as their friend who has always been by their side in difficult times." Soviet-Indian friendship has deep and strong roots and traditions. The USSR is fully resolved to preserve and increase this great gain of two great peoples.

The Real Inspiration Behind the Terrorism

Bellicose, almost hysterical statements are once again ringing out in Washington. It has been announced that to protect the United States against the actions of "terrorists," the President is prepared to use "his emergency powers." On his trip to Western Europe next week Vice President G. Bush has been instructed to "focus attention on this" by analyzing with the U.S. allies the question what "military or other action can be taken."

The pretext for the latest fit of hysteria is the incident involving the U.S. aircraft in Beirut and the 20 June attack on a cafe in the Salvadoran capital as a result of which 6 Americans, including 4 Marines, were killed. A spokesman for the Salvadoran patriots categorically denied the involvement of any of their organizations in the incident in San Salvador, stating that the act bore the hallmark of the terrorist acts of the "death squads." Yet, the White House automatically attributes everything to "left-wing elements."

Wasington circles committed to escalating international tension are trying to exploit these incidences to the full in order to "justify" dangerous new militarist actions. As is known, the incident involving the U.S. aircraft in Beirut has already been used as "justification" for assembling a major U.S. naval force off the Lebanese coast.

At the same time, the machinery of provocations and war hysteria is operating at full power in Central America. Washington has taken new steps to coordinate the activity of CIA-hired counterrevolutionary groupings sowing death in the border regions of Nicaragua -- these "butchers and fanatics," as Speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill described them. It was in the bowels of the U.S. National Security Council that the plan was elaborated for the mercenaries to "set up an organization to coordinate efforts on all fronts." The knocking together of this "combined organization" has already been announced in Washington.

The White House also ordered the Pentagon to "immediately supply, with the help of our intelligence services, all the requisite assistance to the Duarte government." It was announced that the question of expanding deliveries of U.S. armaments to the Salvadoran Armed Forces would be considered. Currently under discussion are "additional steps which may be taken in El Salvador and other countries..."

A "special congress group on Afghanistan" has met in the Capitol. It examined measures to increase arms supplies to the Afghan bandits and to improve the quality of their training enabling these U.S. mercenaries to use the most up-to-date weapons in their struggle against their own people. Finally, the U.S. Senate, by voting to revoke the Clark amendment which was a definite barrier in the way of direct U.S. assistance to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries, has given the go-ahead for interference, including military interference, by Washington in the affairs of yet another sovereign state.

Thus, The White House does not have to look far for terrorists. The roots of international terrorism are in Washington itself.

PRAVDA'S OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS USSR'S ASIA POLICY

PM251041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Set About It Together"]

[Text] One of today's urgent tasks is to ensure peace and security in Asia.

In recent years a number of very important constructive initiatives have been put forward on certain aspects of the security of that continent and particular regions. They have been originated by the socialist states and the participants in the Nonaligned Movement.

The proposal put forward by a number of nonaligned countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone was supported by the UN General Assembly. Both nuclear powers located on the Asian Continent, the Soviet Union and the PRC, have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Mongolia proposed the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between the states of Asia and the Pacific. The Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos -- have taken a number of steps aimed at lessening tension in Southeast Asia and making it a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet proposal to discuss the question of confidence and security measures in the Far East remains in force.

Receiving the Indian head of government in Moscow recently, the Soviet leadership asked: In light of all these initiatives and also of Europe's experience, should not thought be given to a general, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and the possible pooling of the Asian states' efforts in this direction?

Of course this path is complex, but the road to the all-European conference in Helsinki was not smooth or even. Various methods are possible in moving toward this goal -- bilateral talks, multilateral consultations, and in the long term the holding of some kind of all-Asian forum to exchange opinions and jointly seek constructive solutions.

The demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, in which region nearly one-third of mankind lives, would play an inestimable role in security in Asia. From the first the Soviet Union welcomed the idea of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. This would strengthen the littoral states' security, eliminate the strategic threat to the USSR from the south, and also meet the needs of West Europe and Japan for uninterrupted oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region.

The Soviet Union has stated plainly that it has no intention of creating military bases in that region, and has called on the United States to take the same line, but the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean area were unilaterally broken off by Washington. Meanwhile, the United States itself is actively building up its military presence there. Basically, a new region of forward-based U.S. strategic forces has been created in the Indian Ocean, in addition to the West European and Far Eastern regions.

The core of the struggle for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean now is the question of convening an international conference on this issue. For some years now, because of sabotage by the Western powers, this conference has had to be postponed repeatedly. The USSR recently reaffirmed its readiness to actively promote the holding of such a forum. Even now, however, without waiting for the conference to be convened, it proposes to all states whose ships use the Indian Ocean that they refrain from any steps which could complicate the situation in the region.

What we have in mind is not sending large naval formations there, not holding military exercises there, and not extending or modernizing the military bases of those states which have such bases. All these steps would improve the political climate for the forthcoming international conference, and its successful completion, in turn, would be an important milestone in the struggle against the militarization of the oceans, and above all in the struggle to limit naval activity where the likelihood of the emergence of conflict situations is greatest.

The Soviet Union proposed more than 4 years ago that concrete talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East be held with all interested countries. As is well known, such measures are already being implemented on the territories of European states, including the western regions of the USSR, under the Helsinki accords.

There is no doubt that the elaboration and application of confidence-building measures in the Far East -- taking account, naturally, of its specific features -- could improve the political climate in the region. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to commence talks on confidence-building measures on a bilateral basis too -- between the USSR and Japan, for instance. Such a dialogue would make it possible, in particular, to discuss the question of the security of shipping routes. As an island state largely dependent on imported resources, Japan knows from its own experience that an escalation of military rivalry in the zone of marine communications only increases their vulnerability.

The USSR proposes extending confidence-building measures to the sea and ocean areas, especially in the regions where the busiest shipping routes are to be found. This applies to both the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The limitation and reduction of naval activity in those oceans would accord with Japan's vital interests.

Most importantly, on the Soviet side an important, concrete step has already been taken toward the strengthening of mutual trust. The USSR has stated quite clearly that it will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production or acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. The USSR is prepared to put this pledge in the form of an international agreement, and in particular to commence an exchange of opinions on this score with Japan (within the framework on talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East or in other forms). Japan's Constitution and the "three-nuclear-free principles" proclaimed by its government could favor the attainment of an accord on this question.

The point is that it is these positive factors which have now become a hindrance to those who regard the Asian Pacific region as the second most important arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR, and Japan as a key link in the anti-Soviet "eastern front." According to the designs of Washington's ruling circles, east Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which wash its shores must become a line for the deployment of forward-based nuclear systems, just as West Europe and the adjacent Atlantic area. What they have in mind is to bring first-strike weapons as close as possible to the Soviet borders along their entire length, and at the same time to use the allies in the West and in the East as lightning conductors to attract retribution to themselves.

American strategists, having declared the goal of U.S. military policy in the region to be confrontation with the Soviet Union "from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutians," are backing up this plan with a new military-political structure. They want to "natoize" Japan, that is, entrust it with the same military commitments as the West European NATO members have; to form Washington's bilateral agreements with Tokyo and Seoul into a triangle; to involve their ANZUS bloc partners -- Australia and New Zealand -- more closely in the Pentagon's plans, and in particular in the militarization of the Indian Ocean; and lastly, to pave the way for the creation of a "Pacific community" in which they plan to involve -- in addition to the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea -- the members of ASEAN.

It is not hard to see that such plans fundamentally contradict the interests of the Asian and Pacific states which seek to strengthen their independence and achieve social renewal. The liberated countries do not want to be targets for the extortion of profit or the siting of military bases and facilities on their territories. They do not want to be declared spheres of someone's "vital interests."

If we study the nature of the conflicts now taking place in various parts of the world, it is easy to see that, as a rule, what lies behind them is the imperialist powers' attempts to interfere in the young states' affairs and subjugate them to their own will. It is here above all that the reasons are to be found for the emergence of many seats of tension in the world, and not in the notorious "superpower rivalry."

The strengthening of security in Asia is the Asian peoples' own cause. If they are to put this idea into practice together, it is necessary first of all to safeguard the continent against foreign interference. That is why, in calling for a comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and the pooling of the Asian states' efforts in this direction, the Soviet Union at the same time proposed that every permanent member of the UN Security Council pledge to strictly observe the principles of noninterference and nonuse of force or the threat of force in relations with Asian, African, and Latin American countries and not to involve them in military blocs. As for the USSR, it has expressed readiness to make such a pledge.

As the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI notes, "There is no reason to oppose the holding of an all-Asian forum for a joint quest for constructive solutions on the problems of security in Asia." In the newspaper's opinion, the Soviet proposal fits in with the general trend toward peace and mutual understanding, a trend which is indicated, in particular, by the representative nature of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference, the movement for a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific, and the steps toward a dialogue between North and South Korea.

The Indonesian newspaper KOMPAS recalls that the USSR invariably takes the side of the Asian, African, and Latin American states in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism and does everything to promote their independent development and the enhancement of their role in international life. The proposal on convening an all-Asian forum, the newspaper concludes, is therefore of undoubted interest.

In considering the possibility of putting such an idea into practice, the Asian recalls Europe's experience. After all, the participants in the Helsinki Conference were ultimately not prevented from meeting either by differences in their socioeconomic systems and foreign policy orientation, or even by their belonging to opposing military blocs. Of course, other difficulties are added to all this in Asia: Here there are seats of military conflict, here there is an incomparably larger gulf in levels of development, or to put it more simply, here there are the problems of poverty and backwardness. But even given all the complicating factors, a common denominator exists: the need for peace and security, good-neighborliness and cooperation in order to resolve local, regional, and global problems. The all-Asian process -- if it can be called that, any analogy with the all-European process -- therefore has some of the preconditions needed for its birth.

The strengthening of security in Asia is an urgent question on which the continent's future depends. The Asian peoples must set about resolving it themselves, together, as masters of their own fate.

TASS: TAKING OF HOSTOGES BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD261049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1009 GMT 26 Jun 85

["Threats" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is continuing its "power diplomacy" in the Near East. It is using the recent seizure of a Trans-World Airlines Boeing-727 and a group of Americans by Muslem Shi'ites as a pretext for building up its military presence in the region.

Another meeting of the National Security Council has been held at the White House, with President Reagan taking part. The meeting studied the situation in Lebanon again. According to White House spokesman L. Speakes, the President was presented with a "wide range" of options for "increasing pressure." He stressed that they included an end to the supply of goods and services to Lebanon and the closure of Beirut airport. The White House spokesman noted that such measures might entail a military blockade of Lebanon, including both a sea and land blockade. He refused to rule out the possibility of using military force to "close" Beirut airport.

CBS television has described this White House statement as "a kind of ultimatum" to Lebanon. In its reportage it noted that the United States "already has sufficient warships and planes in this region to enforce a blockade of Lebanon."

Observers note that an extremely complex and tense situation now exists in Lebanon. Clearly, the very fact that U.S. hostages have been taken is a breach of international law. However, as many observers are noting, this incident is directly related to the piratical policy of Israel, which, with U.S. support, is holding hundreds of Lebanese in its prisons in violation of international law.

TASS: U.S. PLANS ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF LEBANON

LD251959 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- The United States intends to subject Lebanon to an economic blockade. This follows from a statement made by the White House today commenting on the development of the situation concerning the passengers of the American plane that was hijacked to Beirut.

A White House spokesman reported that a series of measures would be presented today to President Reagan for consideration and adoption of final decision by means of which, as it was stressed, Washington intends to increase pressure on those who are holding American citizens and who are supporting terrorists. These measures, that were most urgently worked out on the personal instruction of the head of the administration, include the termination of deliveries of commodities and services to Lebanon and termination of the use of Beirut airport. In practical terms, local journalists say, these measures amount to an economic blockade.

In addition to this the White House intimated that the United States intended to draw its NATO allies into the economic blockade as well. It is noteworthy that the President's spokesman refused to rule out military actions as "measures of putting pressure" on Lebanon.

WEINBERGER'S INTERVIEW REMARKS ON HIJACKING CITED

LD252049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0312 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent N. Turkatenko reports: In an interview to three major television companies, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger made use of the hijacking of U.S. citizens by Shi'ite Muslims as a pretext to demand from Congress a further increase in military appropriations. He made fantastic assertions that if the United States "were weak," the country would have been attacked long ago. Thus, he justified the "right" the United States has arrogated itself to maintain its Armed Forces beyond the bounds of the United States, wherever it sees fit. Rejecting "leading" questions from journalists as to whether the presence of a U.S. Navy squardron off the coast of Lebanon might be hindering a settlement of the problem of the hostages, the defense secretary declared that they might be needed at any time and that in general, the U.S. Armed Forces, which he said are no more or less than the defenders of "liberty and justice," "must be ready for action in any place in the world."

On this basis, Weinberger categorically stated that the United States does not intend to withdraw its ships from "international waters" off the Lebanese coast. These ships are known to include the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz and assault ships with 1,800 Marines on board. Furthermore, the defense secretary made it clear that the U.S. Administration has by no means given up the idea of using military force against Lebanon on the pretext of saving the hostages. "This is war," with obvious [word indistinct] stressed Weinberger, "and it is only the beginning of the war."

This approach is typical of the U.S. Administration, not only in relation to crises like the present one, but also to any international problems at all throughout the world, and has always led to only an increasingly dangerous escalation of tension.

U.S. INCREASING 'THREATS,' PLANNING FOR EMERGENCY

LD252137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Reporting the Israeli decision to release 31 Lebanese inmates out of the 700 languishing in Israeli jails, the American mass media presented this piece of news as a step toward solving the hostage crisis. However, in Washington and Tel Aviv they hastened to state that this measure is totally unrelated to the incident with the American Boeing. Rabin, the Israeli defense minister, stated in an interview with NBC television company that this step is in no way connected with the demands of the hijackers of the American aircraft.

In turn, Nabih Birri, the leader of the Shia Amal movement, stated at a press conference that the people holding the American hostages demand the release of all jailed Lebanese Shi'ites, among whom are women and children. For as long as this fails to take place, the American hostages will not be freed.

Lebanese television journalists were granted the opportunity to film a few hostages who are being kept under guard by the Shia Amal movement somewhere in Lebanon. Their precise location is not known. They stated that they are being treated well. The hostages are under the personal care [opeka] of Nabih Birri, who, on behalf of the Boeing hijackers, is conducting talks on conditions for their release.

Birri, at a press conference in Beirut, demanded the withdrawal from the Lebanese coast of the aircraft carrier Nimitz, the missile destroyer Kidd, and other American combat vessels. This demand was made in connection with the threat of a U.S. armed invasion of Lebanon, and also with reconnaissance flights by American combat aircraft over Beirut and other areas of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is stepping up its campaign of blackmail and threats addessed to Lebanon and other Near East countries. Thus, in an interview given to American television companies, Weinberger, the U.S. Defense Secretary, categorically rejected Nabih Birri's demand for the withdrawal of the American naval armada from the Lebanese coast. He gave the understanding that his armada was concentrated there in the first place for the preparation of armed interference in Lebanon's affairs. This is the start of war, Weinberger stated threateningly. This explains our latest military preparations. In our view, Weinberger said, they are necessary for the implementation of possible actions.

Judging from press reports, Washington is drawing up a plan for emergency actions. THE WASHINGTON POST draws attention in particular to the fact that for the first time during his entire stay in the White House, President Reagan has cancelled his next vacation at his ranch in California and has remained in Washington, holding conferences with his leading military and foreign policy advisers. During one such conference, the NBC television company reports that the decision was made to bring pressure to bear on Birri.

The dangerous demonstration of American military might off the Lebanese shores is provoking growing alarm among the international public and primarily among the peoples of the Arab countries.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY BACKS SIKHS BOMBING INDIAN PLANE

LD261043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov commentary]

[Text] You know of course, comrades, that a few days ago an Indian Boeing-747 airliner crashed off the coast of Ireland as a result of sabotage. It has been established that it was destroyed as a result of a bomb placed by Sikh terrorists. At almost the same time there was an explosion in quite another part of our planet, Japan. A bomb exploded in the baggage handling section of Tokyo International Airport. The Japanese police discovered that the luggage which exploded came from Canada, and that it should have been loaded on an aircraft of the Indian airline which was leaving the same day for Bombay. Local authorities presume that this act of sabotage was also the work of Sikh terrorists. Over to Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio:

Just by simply comparing the facts, one is forced to come to the conclusion that both crimes are parts of a single terrorist operation. It was only by chance that an Indian airliner was not damaged in the second case, because it had not had time to take the lethal baggage on board. It is being presumed that the bomb in the baggage exploded early because of an error in setting the timing mechanism, but that does not change the fact that the Boeing-757 which crashed, with all the passengers and crew, had come from Canada. It was from there, too, that the plane which brought the luggage with its explosive contents arrived in Tokyo. So the address of those who sent both bombs is the same: Canada. This country is known in the West as one of those where Sikh separatists have made their nests. They are demanding that the State of Punjab, and also some other northwest regions, should break away from India, and that a so-called Sikh independent state of Khalistan be created.

Such a mythological state does not exist, yet there has been published, if you will forgive my saying so, a map of it, coins have been issued, stamps printed. Not only that, but in the United States, Canada, and Britain, Khalistan consulates have been opened displaying the flag of this nonexistant state.

All this goes to show what powerful support is being given to the Sikh separatist movement by certain circles in the West. It is Washington which is acting as the instigator in this matter. It is not for nothing that state personalities in India have said more than once that the main base of the movement for Khalistan is in the United States. By actively supporting the Sikh separatists, the American authorities have the intention of achieving the break-up of India. There is even a plan according to which that huge country should no longer exist as a single independent state by the end of the present century. The authors of this intrigue are obviously annoyed by the independent and principled foreign policy line of India and the example it gives to other developing countries as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

In their subversive activity against India, the ruling circles of the United States have placed their main bets on the extremist organization of Sikh separatists, who long ago turned into hired weapons of the American special services for terror an sabotage. The Indian press has cited on this subject proofs which bear more than enough weight showing the direct involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in attempts to cause different types of internal difficulties in India at the hands of hired murderers, troublemakers, and saboteurs. It should be stressed that since 1980, when the Republican administration came to power, the United States has increased its machinations against India, aimed at instigating national carnage. This is directly linked to the fact that the White House has removed all limitations on the terrorist activities of the American special services, introduced in the seventies when scandalous revelations were made of the shameful activities of these espionage and sabotage departments.

Of course, it's not by chance that at the last General Assembly session it was the United States, along with Israel and Chile, which obstinately boycotted the adoption of a resolution on the inadmissibility of state terrorism. While it holds forth on the need to fight international terrorism, Washington at the same time supplies arms to the Afghan bandits, the Nicaraguan contras, the splinter groups in Angola and Mozambique, the Pol Pot diehards, and other bandits in the service of the CIA. This is the source from which Sikh extremists received the bombs which exploded recently off the coast of Ireland and in Japan.

U.S. GRANTING SECRET SERVICES 'UNLIMITED POWERS'

LD252023 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- Speaking in an interview with the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL new agency, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed the need to substantially improve the showing of U.S. intelligence services in order to combat what he called "international terrorism." But it is well-known that Washington sticks the labels of "terrorism" on the national liberation movements, organizations and whole countries reluctant to obey American dictation. So what in Washington they are trying to present as "anti-terrorist measures" is in fact overt interference in the affairs of other states.

In the early 1970s after a series of scandalous exposures of the sordid doings of "cloak-and-dagger" operatives from the C.I.A., U.S. Congress was compelled to impose certain restrictions on the activites of American secret services. But after the Reagan administration's takeover even those insignificant restraints have been brought to naught.

And now, as it follows from the state secretary's interview, the White House is going to give the secret services unlimited powers to meddle in the affairs of other states.

TASS REPORTS ON BUSH TALKS IN BONN, ROME

LD252002 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 25 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who is currently touring Western Europe, today held talks with members of the West German Government and representatives of the opposition. These negotiations confirmed that the prime mission of his voyage, undertaken on personal instructions from Ronald Reagan, is to exert pressure on the United States' allies in Western Europe to give unqualified backing to Washington's "star wars" plans and other dangerous militarist programs.

In the face of the serious apprehensions voiced by the West Europeans over the implications of the militarization of outer space leading to another perilous round of the arms race Bush argued both in Rome, whence he arrived in West Germany, and in Bonn that Washington's plans are purely "defensive." But he sidestepped the fact that the new U.S. military space program pursues strikingly manifest aggressive goals. The American emissary camouflaged this militarist nature of Reagan's "initiative" by making statements about the importance of reaching agreement by Soviet-American talks in Geneva. In practice it is obvious that the United States has already broken the agreement on the inter-relationship of the talks on space arms and the talks on strategic arms and medium-range missiles, by separating the talks on space arms into a special category.

Rome June 25 TASS -- The first round of Bush's West European tour, his talks in Rome with Italian president Alessandro Pertini, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and other statesmen, has shown that Washington's envoy has run into serious difficulties in his attempts to secure the West European partners' support for plans of preparing for "star wars."

During the talks the Italian head of government emphasized the importance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on reducing nuclear and space arms and urged a gradual and balanced lowering of the level of weapons. Touching on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, he said it was "a useful example of extensive and intensive dialogue" aiming to "enhance" international trust which is "an important prerequisite for attaining tangible results at different negotiating tables."

BUSH REMARKS ON STRENGTHENING ISRAELI TIES DERIDED

PM251301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Secret Wishes and Frank Admissions"]

[Text] It seems that U.S. Vice President G. Bush's greatest wish is to "see the day when Israel lives in peace with its neighbors." If you took those words out of context you might well exclaim: "If only he meant it!"

However, it would have been out of character for the U.S. vice president, well known as he is for his pro-Israel sympathies, had he not then spoiled the effect. Bush's "fragile"dream shatters against the cast-iron logic -- as Washington sees it -- by which he tries to justify the need to strengthen the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and build up Tel Aviv's military might.

Bush sees the basis of a Near East peace as maintaining Israel's qualitative superiority over all possible combinations of enemies and in strengthening the "strategic friendship" between the United States and Israel. In fact, the U.S. vice president has openly revealed how Washington is preparing Tel Aviv for a new military adventure in the Near East. "Israel and the United States," Bush announced, "will jointly build missiles, submarines, and unmanned reconnaissance aircraft." It has also been suggested that Israel take part in the U.S. program for deploying space strike weapons. The United States and Israel are carrying out joint military maneuvers and are discussing the question of the prepositioning of U.S. military hardwar depots on Israel's territory.

The two countries, Bush asserts, are united not only by "common strategic goals" but also by "identical ideals of freedom and justice." But did the U.S. and Israeli military not gun those ideals down points blank during the aggression against Lebanon?

The Vice President urges that all forms of oppression be eradicated and that the "horrors of Nazism," which set itself the goal of 'exterminating entire peoples because of their religion or racial origin," never be repeated. But is not Israel, that model of "true democracy" -- according to the U.S. concept -- not pursuing a policy of genocide against an entire people, the Palestinians? When beginning the war against Lebanon did the Tel Aviv leadership not set itself the goal of annihilating the Palestinians? Have the Israeli Zionists, whose day-to-day activities on the occupied Arab lands have been called racist by the UN General Assembly, not raised terror against the Arabs to the level of state policy?

No, the world has not forgotten Israel's monstrous crimes in Lebanon, the sinister Ansar concentration camp, nor the inhabitants of Dayr Yasin, torn to shreds by the Zionist imitators of the Nazis. Only Vice President Bush refuses to remember that. The United States, he categorically asserts, "will never allow Zionism to be equated with Nazism" just as it opposes any international document or UN resolution which criticizes Israel for its aggressive, expansionist policy in the Near East and its crime on the occupied Arab lands. "If Israel is ever voted out of the United Nations the United States will leave with it."

Bush has finally unmasked himself by his frank admissions and has once again shown the Arabs that Washington's secret wish regarding the future of the Near East is as far from a truly lasting and just settlement as the ideals of freedom proclaimed on the banks of the Potomac are from what is practised by the U.S. ships shelling Lebanon.

REAGAN'S DEMAND FOR PENTAGON BUDGET APPROVAL NOTED

LD222103 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- In a radio address to the nation, President Reagan demanded from the Congress in an ultimatum form that it should endorse new vast appropriations for the arms race. The head of the administration, specifically, declared in favour of a version of the Pentagon's budget recently approved by the Senate according to which an unprecedentedly huge sum, over 302 billion dollars, is allocated for the U.S. military in the next fiscal year.

WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESS 'IN CONCERT' ON ARMS ISSUES

PM251920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column" : "Speeding Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] Following the Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives voted a few days ago on a question that is considered by official Washington to be a kind of "bone of contention." It concerns the qualitatively new MX first strike ICBM, fitted with 10 enhanced-accuracy warheads.

While the Senate approved the purchase of 12 new missiles in the next fiscal year and restricted their deployment to 50 units, the lower house acted somewhat differently. It voted against the purchase of new missiles and agreed to the deployment of a total of 40 MX's. In other words, neither chamber of Congress satisfied the demands by the Reagan administration, which sought approval for its plan to create 100 such ICBM's.

The clear apparent differences between the sides have provided abundant material for the American press, which is now in full spate. What stands out are, of course, the commentaries clearly inspired by the administration, which has taken the stance of someone insulted by the "black ingratitude" for its zeal regarding national security interests. Some people are hastening to applaud the legislators for some kind of "common sense" and so on.

It is hard to say which is the main ingredient in all this clamor: falsity, hypocrisy, or cynicism. It is obious to any more or less objective observer that the difference in the positions of the "conflicting" parties are only apparent. Literally a few days ago the House of Representatives voted to approve the appropriation of 582 million dollars for the production of the latest D-5 submarine-launched missiles for the Trident-class submarines. The enormous sum of 124.5 million dollars has been appropriated by Congress for the development and manufacture of the binary chemical weapons. The Pentagon has secured the financial resources to conduct research within the framework of the insane "star wars" program.

Any one of these facts is sufficient to draw a single conclusion: The administration and Congress are acting in concert, speeding up the arms race in all directions. The White House is not too upset by the "opposition" on Capitol Hill, because it has ultimately learned how to force through its militarist plans. Furthermore, the administration intends to use the "intransigence" of Congress, particularly with regard to the MX, to obtain many millions in appropriations for the development of the new Midgetman mobile missile. In other words, it is again a question of deceiving the public.

Washington's line is obvious. It is a line of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, an illusory but adventurist goal.

WALTERS TERMED 'MISINFORMER' AFTER UN SPEECH

LD251804 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

To get off scot-free, a thief usually cries "thief" louder than anyone else. This old ploy of criminals has long become proverbial in many languages and retired Lieutenant General Vernon Walters, who recently became the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nation, seems to know it well from practice.

Small wonder that he used it in one of his first public addresses in his new capacity, in his speech at the conference in San Francisco on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

It is common to mention at celebration meetings the fortes of jubilee-makers and their achievements. However, the new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations used the conference devoted to its anniversary not to expound the basic principles of the world community and its achievements but grossly to attack one of the U.N. members. Nicaragua, he claimed, poses a threat to its neighbors. He obviously meant by this that any anti-Nicaraguan action of the U.S. Administration was justified in advance.

But facts tend to be stubborn and commonly known facts show that it was the United States that launched immediately after the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua an undeclared war against that sovereign country in a bid to overthrow its lawful government. Is Nicaragua arming mercenaries and sending them to Florida or Illinois? No, it is the White House that cobbles together mercenary Somocista gangs and sends them to kill women and children in Chinandega and Matagalpa. Does Nicaragua mine harbours of a foreign state with thich it is not at war? No -- but the United States does.

Vernon Walters, who transferred to the Department of State from the CIA, where he had risen as high as deputy director, has long been known in the United States as an authority on "sensitive operations". He has been involved in conspiracies and coups in many foreign countries. But even such a veteran misinfomer cannot convince the world that chalk is cheese and that tiny Nicaragua "poses a threat" to the major Western power and to regimes backed by it. The world knows full well who threatens the security of its neighbours -- and not only them. It is the country which Walters now represents at the United Nations.

KORNILOV ON U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO SERVICES

LD251645 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 25 Jun 85

["'Crusaders' on the March" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuri Kornilov writes: The American Senate has endorsed an amendment which provides for launching another subversive radio service under the provocative and pretentious name "Free Afghanistan". Somewhat earlier, more precisely last May, a radio station blasphemously called "Radio Marti" began beaming subversive broadcasts from the U.S. state of Florida to Socialist Cuba. It has also become known that Tel Aviv rulers have allowed Washington to broadcast programs of the pirate radio services "Liberty" and "Free Europe" from Israeli territory. All these facts demonstrate that U.S. ruling quarters, flagrantly flouting universally-accepted norms of international law, are continuing and escalating their acts of subversion against socialism, the forces of peace and progress.

Washington has made psychological warfare, which is called upon to "back up" the U.S. aggressive foreign policy line, a matter of government policy. The United States has created huge machinery for ideological subversion: Billions of dollars are spent there on propaganda purposes, and over 350,000 people are employed in the sphere. The machinery's motor, its guiding and coordinating center is the United States Information Agency (USIA) which has more than 200 branches in 125 countries. Among other things, it sustains a big effort to inundate sovereign countries with a steady stream of specially-selected "literature".

The "export book lists" of the USIA are topped by collections of bellicose speeches by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, which are followed by the Pentagon's slanderous booklet "Soviet Military Power" in the second place and by writings by Claire Sterling, author of the anti-Soviet book "Net of Terror" which she has prepared under the patronage of and on an assignment from the C.I.A., in the third.

And what is the fare with which the international air waves are filled by "the Voice of America", which is subordinate to the USIA, and the radio services "Liberty" and "Free Europe," which are closely connected with the USIA? The programs broadcast by these Munich-based outfits on the payroll of the C.I.A. are permeated by the spirit of a "crusade" against communism and marked by fierce attacks on the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The true objective of these radio services is to kindle and step up psychological war, interfere in the home affairs of sovereign states and sow hatred and enmity among nations by means of disinformation and falsehoods. Speaking in his time at a ceremony where a national endowment for democracy was instituted under the USIA, U.S. President Reagan said that since the Americans were heirs to the Yankee traders who had a knack of selling their goods, Washington should now be able to sell the principles of American democracy just as deftly and would not be shy in that effort. The latter-day "crusaders" from the USIA are indeed not shy at all. But the goodies they are promising are rotten. And there are less and less people willing to take the smelly bait.

U.S. PLANS FOR EASTER ISLAND SHUTTLE BASE VIEWED

LD252037 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Washington administration is speedily implementing the plans for turning the Chilean Easter Island in the Pacific into a base for the landing of space shuttles. Notwithstanding the protests of the Chilean progressive public, the USA intends to put the base on the island into operation already in March next year. According to a UPI agency report, representatives of the Chilean military, who gave consent to the construction of an aerospace base on the island, frankly say that the American plan will drew the Pinochet regime "even closer" to the United States.

This drawing closer, as we see, is done through turning the world's unique open-air archeological museum of Easter Island into an American strategic military base. The meaning of the deal is quite simple. Pinochet needs Washington's greater support, and the USA needs a territory for an aerospace base.

The U.S. Administration hopes to reconstruct the airfield on the island for the landing of space shuttles launched, unlike the present-day equatorial orbit, into a polar one beginning from next year. Flights on a polar orbit are designed by the Pentagon chiefly with military and reconnaissance aims. Moreover, a technology for the creation of new weapons for waging "star wars" is being tried out now by means of space shuttles.

The mission of the Discovery space ship, which ended on Monday, shows that its crew were engaged in experiments for a practical development of high-power laser weapons, both ground and space-based ones. Thus, Easter Island is automatically included by Washington into the plans for a militarisation of outer space, and "star wars" preparations.

The experience of placing U.S. bases on the territory of other states also shows that huge depots of ammunition and weapons, including nuclear weapons, are created in these bases without the knowledge of the local population and the local authorities.

An invasion of the island by the American military and experts threatens to change the pace and way of life of the islanders, will be an intrusion upon their customs and culture. Ecological disturbances, that are highly dangerous to the region as a whole, will inevitably arise. The Americanisation of life on the island of the worst type will inflict irreparable damage. It will result in a loss of the unique national features of the population. The deployment of the U.S. bases in Okinawa in Japan, in the Philippines (Subic Bay and Clark Field) and in other countries are graphic proof of these disastrous practices.

To reassure the public, the U.S. Administration lavishes promises that the use of Easter Island for aerospace flights will not create any inconveniences, but even stimulate an influx of tourists and trade into the island. But these assurances are designed for simpletons: Tourism and "star wars" programmes have nothing in common.

CANADA SUPPLYING ARMS TO 'MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS'

LD242111 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa June 25 TASS -- Canada is becoming an active supplier of military equipment to countries with military dictatorships.

Member of Parliament from the New Democratic Party Nelson Riis stated that according to data in his possession Canadian companies with the official permission of the government are supplying to South Korea, Paraguay, Taiwan and a number of other countries spares for planes, helicopters and tanks, radio stations and radar equipment. Thus, starting with January 1984 the authorities have granted permission to deliver air spares to South Korea to the sum of 60 million dollars and to Taiwan to the sum of 25 million dollars. The member of Parliament censured the government for allowing deliveries of goods of a military designation to regimes that stay in power by resorting to violence and terror.

LATE REPORT: LOMEYKO CONDEMNS HIJACK, ISRAEL

LD261327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS) -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the meeting of the commission on the holding of UN Year and International Peace Year in the USSR took place at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

U.S. journalists asked about the Soviet Union's attitude to the seizure of 40 U.S. hostages in Lebanon. In his reply spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that the Soviet Union has always opposed and opposes such acts, which are impermissible from the point of view of international law. The Soviet Union consistently holds the view that all questions should be resolved through political talks and a peaceful settlement. At the same time, Vladimir Lomeyko said, not a single tragedy in the world can be regarded in isolation from the specifically existing situation. Violence begets violence. That is why one should also remember the origins of the hatred. It originates in the fact that in the Near East Israel and those who are backing it are avoiding a just solution to problems which have long been acute and are using force to achieve their objectives.

YAO YILIN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR EARLY JULY

LD251437 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of July 1985 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

PRC, USSR SAID TO OPEN LENINGRAD, SHANGHAI CONSULATES

LD251548 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] It has been announced in Beijing that China soon will open its chief consulate in Leningrad, and the Soviet Union will open its chief consulate in Shanghai. It was said in the Chinese Foreign Ministry to MTI's correspondent in Beijing that the two countries are mutually simplifying the issuing of visas. The agreement on this was signed at the talks in Beijing of the delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

BEIJING TO MODERNIZE, REDUCE ARMY BY 1 MILLION

LD252224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 25 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Japanese paper ASAHI today reported that Beijing adopted a decision to reduce the number of the Chinese Armed Forces by 1 million men within the next 2 years. This reduction is in direct connection with the process of modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces and of equipping them with new technology bought in Western countries. Foreign observers also view Beijing's decision to reorganize the command of military districts, reduce their number and carry out new appointments to the key posts at the general staff and other command positions of the Chinese Army, as being part of a modernization process.

ZHAO ZIYANG: PRC, PAKISTANI VIEWS ON DRA SIMILAR

PM251254 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Agency Report"]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 June -- The APP agency has carried an account of a Pakistani television interview with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. It stresses the "similarity of positions" of China and Pakistan on the question of the actions of the subversive forces waging the struggle against the DRA Government. Zhao Ziyang said in particular that China "has always assessed highly the correct stance held by Pakistan on this question."

CONTINUING JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY TIES EXAMINED

PM251037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov "Observer's Notes": "Washington's Far East 'Aircraft Carrier'"]

[Text] The 10th meeting in recent years between the heads of the Japanese and U.S. military departments has been held in Washington. K. Kato, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, who is visiting the U.S. capital, has had talks with Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and other top officials.

The nature of these meetings does not as a rule vary. The U.S. side makes stern demands and the Japanese side gives in. That is what has happened this time. Scarcely had Kato appeared in Washington before the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution accusing Japan of failing to build up its militarist preparations at an adequate pace and demanding that Tokyo activate its "defense policy." The chief of the National Defense Agency immediately hastened to assure his partners at the talks that Tokyo still regards its military alliance with the United States as "unshakable" and is loyal to the course proclaimed by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone aimed at turning Japan into "the United States' unsinkable aircraft carrier."

It should be noted that this process is already being implemented very actively. Indeed, with the consent of Nakasone's government, Japan is being turned not simply into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" but into an aircraft carrier stuffed with nuclear weapons. Thus since summer 1984 the U.S. submarines which enter Japanese ports unimpeded have begun to be equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. Nor did Japan refuse the Pentagon when the latter demanded permission for the country's air space to be used by U.S. B-52 bombers, which are part of the U.S. strategic nuclear triad. With the Japanese authorities' authorization shock units from the U.S. Interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, which also have nuclear weapons, have been based on Okinawa.

Moreover, since spring this year the first consignment of U.S. F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons to a range of up to 1,000 km, have been permanently based at the Japanese Misawa air base (in the north of Honshu island). An official spokesman for the U.S. Air Force command did not hesitate to assert that Misawa is the "spearhead" of U.S. strategy in the Far East region. Nor is there any secret about the direction in which it is targeted. The Soviet Maritime Kray, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands are within these aircraft's range.

At the talks in Washington, Kato assured Weinberger that the Japanese authorities would place no obstacles in the way of the deployment on Misawa of all 53 F-16 aircraft envisaged by the accord. But, according to Japanese press reports, U.S. nuclear weapons are already being stockpiled and a secret command point has been constructed for leading U.S. Air Force combat operations in the Far East "under war conditions." At the talks in Washington there was a discussion of the possibility of creating in the Japanese archipelago an additional number of radar stations which would be a component of the U.S. global electronic intelligence system directed against the USSR.

Those taking part in the meeting paid great attention to the new 5-year program to build up Japan's military potential for 1986-1990. The program places its main emphasis on supplying the Navy and Air Force with modern combat equipment. They will receive about 20 submarines and missile-carrying ships, 50 P-3C Orion anti-submarine warfare aircraft, nearly 75 F-15 Eagle fighter interceptors, and air-launched and ship-launched missiles.

The sharp buildup in the might of the navy and air force is explained by the fact that Tokyo has embarked on the practical implementation of its pledge to assume military control of a 1,000-mile zone and to be able to block international Far Eastern straits "in the event of emergencies."

At the talks in Washington there was also a discussion of the Reagan administration's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, militated for Japan's active involvement in its implementation. He did not conceal Washington's interest in obtaining advanced Japanese technology which could be used in creating a broad-scale ABM system with space-based elements. In turn Kato openly supported this extremely dangerous militarist venture, confirming the "understanding" previously voiced by Nakasone with regard to the U.S. program for the militarization of space. As is well known, official Tokyo has already authorized Japanese firms to involve themselves directly in work connected with the "star wars" program.

This time too, as always in the past, unfounded attempts have been made to conceal the militarist compact with the hackneyed bogey of the "Soviet military threat." Washington and Tokyo have sought by this means to justify their own militarist preparations in the Far East. However, it is perfectly clear that the main reason for the unabating tension in this region lies in the aggressive U.S. actions aimed at the transformation of Japan into an "insinkable aircraft carrier" and at the participation of Japan itself in these actions. The National Defense Agency chief's trip across the ocean and his talks with the Pentagon chief have confirmed this yet again.

U.S. REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN KOREAN UNIFICATION TALKS

LD252215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of their homeland on a democratic basis begins tomorrow in many countries. It is being held at the call of the World Peace Council.

Our commentator [not further identified] notes that the start of the month has been deliberately timed for 25 June. It was precisely on this date 25 years ago that Washington and its helpers unleashed aggression against the DPRK. This adventure ended in a shameful defeat for the U.S. imperialists. The country, however, remained divided along the 38th parallel.

This happened because the U.S. ruling circles did not give up their intention to hold onto at least the southern part of the Korean peninsula, which was turned into a Pentagon strong-point for new military adventures on the Asian continent. A 40,000-strong U.S. army of occupation is stationed in South Korea. Many U.S. air and naval bases have been set up there. The brasshats from acorss the ocean already have over 1,000 nuclear weapons and various means for delivering them on the territory of South Korea. The Pentagon has at its disposal the almost 1 million strong army of the Seoul regime, which is equipped with the very latest military equipment.

Washington hypocritically asserts that it is ready to help solve the Korean problems. For many years now, however, the United States has been crudely flouting the UN General Assembly resolution that calls for the ending of interference in South Korean affairs and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

Calculating on justifying its actions, the Washington administration has resorted to deliberate lies. It asserts that the withdrawal of U.S. troops would lead to an increase in the danger of an incursion from the north. The myth of such a fabricated threat has been spread with the deliberately provocative aim of heating the situation on the Korean peninsula to the limit and to wreck the incipient dialogue between the north and south of Korea.

The DPRK is the initiator of this dialogue, for it considers dialogue to be the only way to achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful unification. Continuing its efforts for a peaceful settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula, it has put forward the proposal to hold trilateral talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. These talks would be centered upon the question of the replacement of the armistice agreement and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea by a peace agreement.

Washington demonstrably does not want to come to the conference table. At the same time, however, it pharisaically expatiates about its efforts for dialogue, while at the same time continuing its policy of blackmail and threats against the DPRK. All of this clearly confirms that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle in the way of a peaceful unification of the country and is a constant source of tension on the Korean peninsula. It is precisely this obstacle that the Korean people are struggling to eliminate in order to resolve its basis national problem.

U.S. MILITARISM PREVENTS REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

LD252048 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 TASS -- U.S. imperialism is doing its utmost to prevent peaceful unification of Korea, is intensively conducting preparations for nuclear war, for aggression against the DPRK, says a joint statement of public organizations of the DPRK published here in connection with the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. The month of solidarity starts on June 25.

The USA has turned the Korean peninsula into a place d'armes of aggression against the DPRK, other countries of the Asian continent, the statement says. The USA deployed large volumes of nuclear weapons and other up-to-date weapons of mass destruction on the Korean peninsula. Special danger is presented by the military alliance of the South Korean puppet clique and Japanese reaction.

In order to remove the danger of the outbreak of new war in Korea, to create conditions for independent peaceful unification of the country, it is necessary above all to withdraw all U.S. troops and military equipment from South Korea, as well as all nuclear weapons, the document says.

The satement stresses that peaceful peoples, political parties, public organizations of all countries condemn resolutely the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and South Korean puppets, express solidarity and support to the just cause of the Korean people for independent peaceful unification of the motherland.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

PM251407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on his way to visit Madagascar.

USSR-DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRIES HOLD CONSULTATIONS

PM251351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun -- Soviet-Korean consultations have been held here. Taking part were Yi Chong-mok, DPRK first vice minister of foreign affairs: (Pak Men Seb), DPRK foreign ministry department chief; and I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

During the consultations, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a discussion of several questions of Soviet-Korean relations and a number of international problems, particularly those relating to the situation in the Far East.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS VIA MOSCOW

PM251318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, left for Pyongyang 20 June after stopping over in Moscow on his way home from Cuba. He was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

EXTENT OF AFGHAN 'BANDIT' DAMAGE DETAILED

LD251927 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 25 TASS -- The U.S. congressional endorsement of another ten million dollars in funding for Atghan counterrevolutionaries is meant to increase tension in the region and aggravate the problems of the situation around Afghanistan, the news agency BAKHTAR said. Over the seven years after the revolution the United States, it recalled, has given the Afghan bandits hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars. Over these same years the bandits have blown up, burnt down or destroyed 1,864 schools, 33 hosptials, eleven medical stations, 906 peasant cooperatives, 14,000 kilometers of communications lines, hundreds of power line supports, and hundreds of bridges, dams and other irrigation facilities in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They have also staged blasts in movie houses and mosques, on urban transport and at the Kabul air terminal, and fired rockets at residential quarters in Kabul and an airliner of the Ariana commericial fleet carrying some 300 passengers. The extra 10 million dollars granted to the bandits by the American law-makers are intended for the selfsame terrorist purposes, BAKHTAR said.

AFGHAN-PAKISTAN TALKS CLOSE IN GENEVA

TA251643 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Talks between Afghan and Pakistani officials, held under the mediation of Diego Cordovez, the UN secretary general's special envoy, ended yesterday in Geneva. Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs, representing Afghanistan, and Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's foreign minister, representing Pakistan, took part in these talks.

The Afghan side is demanding that armed interventions in the affairs of Afghanistan be halted, and that the relations of that country with neighboring countries be normalized. However, the United States is preventing this. According to reports by the mass media, since the April Revolution in Afghanistan, America has spent about $1 billion in support of counterrevolutionary elements.

LE DUAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

LD251622 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jun 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A report from Hanoi has just reached us. A Vietnamese Party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Le Duan, left there today for the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

The forthcoming visit, Le Duan said, will make an important contribution to strengthening and broadening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields. We are going to friends who have always been on the side of the just cause of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Le Duan said. The visit will contribute to the further strengthening of multilateral ties between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, the consolidation of peace and security in the world as a whole and in Southeast Asia in particular.

SRV OFFICIAL DETAILS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM251547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The foundation of Fellowship"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jun -- Fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the peoples of Indochina are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and Vietnamese state, Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said. He was speaking at a press conference here in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the August revolution and proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet Union's support and assistance, he noted, are an important factor of the republic's economic and social growth and of the building and socialist transformation of its national economy. As a result of cooperation with the USSR the foundations are being laid in Vietnam for the accelerated development of such economic sectors as the power industry, machine building, transport, and oil extraction on the continental shelf, and a detachment of skilled cadres is being established for work in modern industry.

The expansion of the republic's energy base is a striking example of this. Now the bulk of the energy is provided by stations constructed with technical assistance from the Soviet land. They include the Pha Lai thermal electric power station, where the first two power units have already been commissioned. The "Hoa Binh" hydroelectric power station, which has a capacity of around 2 million kilowatts and is the biggest in Southeast Asia, is being constructed not far from Hanoi.

CAMBODIAN CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NATION'S FUTURE

PM251501 Moscow NEW TIMES No 23 in English Jun 85 pp 18-20

[Interview with Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, by special correspondent Victor Tsoppi; date and place not given]

[Text] NEW TIMES: Comrade General Secretary, the Soviet people entertain feelings of sincere comradeship and friendship for the people of Kampuchea and are following with unflagging interest the onward march of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

How would you characterize the most outstanding achievements of the Cambodian people over the period since the liberation from the Pol-Pot regime?

Heng Samrin: We are deeply grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet government and to all the Soviet people for the sincere moral and material help and support they are giving us in our just struggle.

A comparison between the present situation and what we had to start from will give you an idea of what we have achieved over the past six years. The country lay in ruins. Its social and economic structure was completely destroyed. The Pol Pot regime exterminated an enormous number of people employed in various spheres of the national economy. The plight of the Cambodians who survived was appalling - racked as they were by disease and reduced to a state of extreme physical exhaustion.

Besides, immediately after liberation we had to combat the perfidious schemes of our enemies. The Beijing hegemonists, the American imperialists, the extreme right-wing elements in Thailand and their henchmen in other countries rushed to the rescue of the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groupings, began to supply them with arms and to train them for subversion against our country. These forces still cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that our people's power has brought Cambodians a new, free, life, has made the people true masters of their country for the first time in Cambodia's 2,000-year history and managed, over a very short period, to change the very face of our society beyond recognition. Take this fact, for instance: we drove Pol Potists out in 1979, and eliminated the danger of famine as early as 1980.

The year 1981 saw impressive achievements in the political sphere. Parliamentary elections passed successfully. Revolutionary organs of power were being formed on a wide scale at all levels. The 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party formulated the tasks facing our revolution and mapped out a clear-cut home and foreign policy line.

In 1982 we dealt a number of shattering blows to our enemies' aggressive plans in all spheres - political, military and, finally, in the psychological war they tried to wage against us under the flag of a "tripartite coalition government." Although headed by Sihanouk, the government was actually a cover-up for Pol Potists. The need to rebuff the enemy did not restrain our peaceful effort. We successfully tackled our economic problems. In 1983 we gathered two million tons of rice on an area of 1.74 million hectares.

The year 1983 went down in our history as the year of the summit and other meetings of three countries of Indo-China which dealt with political, economic and cultural problems and marked a major step forward in the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Public life inside the country has become much more active. Congresses of the women's and youth organizations, of trade unions and other mass movements have been held. A rally of the participants in the emulation movement throughout the army and the first congress of the front-rankers of the nationwide emulation drive summed up the work done over the years since liberation.

The fact is that thanks to the unity of our people, major military victories were won: the enemies' fortified positions and key bases situated along the Cambodia-Thailand border had been crushed.

This foiled the insane plans of the Pol Potists and their allies to overthrow the people's government in our country in 1984-85.

The Cambodian army has strengthened its positions along the border with Thailand. Now it guarantees absolute security to the residents of the areas where the enemies previously infiltrated our territory, harassed, and terrorized the civilian population. We take legitimate pride in the work we have done with regard to those who at one time had succumbed to enemy propaganda. Thanks to the humane policy of the party and government towards these deluded persons, more and more of them come over to the side of the people. By now this phenomenon has assumed mass dimensions.

We pay much attention to party building. Primary organizations of the People's Revolutionary Party are being formed in residential areas, at factories and farms. The party has appreciably consolidated its leading role in the country's life. It is largely thanks to this that we succeed in overcoming many difficulties. Take the agrarian sector, for instance. The weather was most unfavourable in the past agricultural year, a long spell of drought was followed by floods which hit a number of areas in the Mekong River basin. But we coped with all the difficulties, work went on, and the population was guaranteed normal conditions of life. A great deal of credit for this goes to the party and its local organizations. Our successes on the home front brought major achievements in the foreign policy sphere and in diplomacy. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has grown. As a result, the positions of our enemies have weakened markedly and irreversibly.

I believe, three important factors of the current political situation should be singled out.

First of all, our People's Revolutionary Party and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense are firmly and unswervingly pursuing our chosen course in home and foreign policy. We are giving top priority to the training of personnel at all the levels of the management system and seek to improve this system. We seek to imbue our comrades with a sense of responsibility for raising their professional skills, we expect them to learn to brave all difficulties, selflessly fulfill the tasks set them, competently organize their work, taking the concrete circumstances into account.

Second, our armed forces and our people make up an organic whole. They have been brought together by the sense of patriotism. Over the six-odd years since liberation, our people and our army have invariably displayed political maturity and consciousness, resolutely defending independence, investing every effort into the restoration and development of the national economy, particularly of its basis, agriculture, which is also a source of raw materials for our industry, and seeking to raise our welfare standards and to enrich our spiritual life.

Third, the timely and all-round moral and material aid and support rendered us by our Vietnamese, Laotian and Soviet friends, by all the fraternal socialist countries, by progressives everywhere is of tremendous, truly decisive importance.

NEW TIMES: What are the basic tasks the People's Revolutionary Party sets the country at the present stage of the building of the new society?

Heng Samrin: The main tasks set by the 4th Party Congress are to reliably protect the independence of the republic and to carry on national upbuilding, with gradual transition to socialism as its goal.

Our military, political, economic and diplomatic struggle is concentrated on weakening the enemy forces from day to day and dealing them one defeat after another. At the same time we are conducting extensive explanatory work among all groups of the population, particularly among those who have been deceived by our enemies, with the result that they are coming over to the side of the people, to the side of the revolution, and returning to their families. We see to it that our officials and government bodies pursue without any abuses the party and government line towards those who have admitted their mistakes.

In our day-to-day political work we are translating into life the principles approved by the All-Kampuchea conference of party workers and the socioeconomic programme of development for 1985, and promoting agriculture in every way. We also devote much attention to cultural and educational work, to the development of the public health services, to the gradual improvement of the people's living standards. This explains why the nation's support for the cause of the revolution, for the party and the new state is growing from day to day. Our people yearn for peace and happiness. They are resolutely fighting the enemies, actively building and defending their motherland. In order to continue our successful efforts in this direction we must consolidate the unity of all the elements of our society. We are strengthening our revolutionary forces and we place special emphasis on enhancing the influence and authority of our party in towns and villages, at state factories and in army units.

We believe this to be the right way to carry out the political tasks set by the party. We now have three basic tasks: to fight the enemies and to win over to our side the people they have deceived; to increase production; to strengthen our revolutionary, administrative and party ranks. While tackling these problems we shall be able to select the worthiest from among the working people to replenish the ranks of the party, the revolutionary public organizations and government bodies at all levels.

NEW TIMES: Although they have suffered crushing defeats on the battlefield, the enemies of the Cambodian people, who have every support of international reactionary forces, have not given up their schemes and are still trying to interfere with the Cambodian people's peaceful work. What could you say in this connection?

Heng Samrin: After the overthrow of Pol Pot's regime of genocide on January 7, 1979, the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and certain reactionary circles in the ASEAN, including the extreme right-wing forces in Thailand's ruling quarters, gave every support to the overthrown clique. Bangkok has granted shelter on Thailand's territory to the defeated Pol Potists and to other Khmer reactionary groupings who are trying to penetrate into Cambodia from there to commit acts of terrorism in order to undermine the revolutionary process in our country. In 1982-83 the enemy's plans to capture a number of frontier provinces with a view to setting up two zones, two states, and strengthening the positions of the so-called "tripartite coalition government" fell through.

In 1984 their schemes assumed a still more sinister character, they set their sights on overthrowing the revolutionary power in Cambodia. In accordance with their plan, armed bands of Khmer reactionaries were to have made a deep thrust into the territory of Cambodia and captured regional and provincial centres. At the same time they intended to commit various acts of sabotage, to unleash a psychological war, to throw our economy into disarray, to undermine production and thus create difficulties for the population.

They resorted to various methods in their attempts to carry out these sinister schemes. Beijing and the extreme rightwing Thai circles tried to bring pressure to bear on Laos. That troops illegally occupied three Laotian settlements. At the same time, acts of aggression were committed against six northern provinces of Vietnam on the borders of which China concentrated nearly a million troops and a thousand planes, and built fortifications. Beijing formed an espionage network for subversive actions in the south of Vietnam so as to weaken that country. Our enemies wanted to make Vietnam transfer its troops from Cambodia to Laos so as to help the latter and to protect its own northern borders, hoping to take advantage of this to overthrow the Cambodian government. However, all their plans failed thanks to combat solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

The situation in Cambodia is now more stable than ever. Our armed forces have strengthened their positions along the border with Thailand, thus providing a reliable guarantee of order and security for the population. The people are active in construction work and in defending their country, they have firm confidence in the morrow.

Cambodia's prestige in the world arena is growing from day to day. Public opinion in a number of western countries -- Sweden and France, for instance - condemns the Pol Pot clique and demands that all political and military support for it, used by international reaction to build up tension, be stopped. Beijing hegemonists use the Pol Potists as an instrument for aggravating the situation in the region. Quite obviously, the only way to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation is through peaceful negotiations between the countries of Indo-China and the ASEAN without any interference from the outside.

NEW TIMES: International imperialism is still trying to conduct a policy of isolation, boycott and blackmail with regard to Cambodia. What measures is your country taking to strengthen its positions in the world arena?

HENG SAMRIN: 'The imperialists' policy aimed at isolating and tearing Kampuchea away from the international community, from the socialist world system - the Soviet Union and Vietnam, above all - has failed. It has no chance of success because our struggle for independence, peace, freedom and social progress accords with the aspirations of most people on earth and with the trend of present-day world development.

Therefore, despite the enemies' attempts to slander Cambodia, we are getting ever greater support from the progressive peace-loving international public. By now, 40 states and national liberation organizations have recognized Cambodia and several countries have established diplomatic relations with it. We will continue our policy of independence, peace, non-alignment, and friendship with all nations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, with regard for each country's interests and the interests of universal peace and social progress. This is the invariable stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea thanks to which it carries ever greater weight in the international arena.

NEW TIMES: Every visitor to your country sees ample evidence of fruitfulness of Cambodian-Soviet cooperation in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. What is your view of the results of the cooperation between our two countries? What opportunities are there, in your opinion, for the further broadening and strengthening of our relations?

Heng Samrin: We are highly satisfied with the progress of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union. These relations are developing and growing stronger from year to year. The Cambodian people largely owe the successes they have achieved over the past six years, and their new life, to the fraternal and timely assistance and support given us by Vietnam, Laos, the friendly socialist countries and, above all, the great Soviet Union.

Since the very inception of our republic, the Soviet Union has rendered it great assistance, especially in the fields of the economy, science and culture. The Soviet Union has helped us develop our agriculture, industry, transport, public education and health services. It has helped us build more than 50 projects, including the Higher Technical Institute of Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship which was fully restored by early 1984, the fourth thermoelectric power plant in Phnom Penh, the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Hospital, and the Tuk Thai vocational training centre (which is to be expanded). Electric power stations are being built with Soviet assistance in Kompong Cham province, in (Kompongsam), Batdambang, Siemreab, and an agricultural institute is under construction in Phnom Penh. In our capital, the water supply system will be fully restored and several hotels, cinemas and a circus repaired soon with our Soviet friends' assistance.

I cannot fail to mention the fact that some 1,600 Cambodian students have completed or are continuing their course of study in the Soviet Union so as to make their contribution to the development of Cambodia's national economy. Cambodian-Soviet cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education is making steady headway.

I think very highly of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and the U.S.S.R. because they not only serve the interests of our country and promote fraternal ties between our nations, but also contribute to the strengthening of the entire socialist community, to the victorious fight for peace and socialism.

NEW LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDENT NOTED

LD251737 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had a meeting here today. It elected Vidoje Zarkovic president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for the next one-year term.

USSR, GDR OFFICIALS CONCLUDE SCI-TECH TALKS

PM251519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 36th Session of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 17-19 June.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and the Long-term Program for Developing USSR-GDR Cooperation in the Sphere of Science, Techology, and Production Through the Year 2000 the commission session examined and coordinated further steps to fulfill the main tasks for the two countries' socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 and the longer term.

The session participants paid paramount attention to carrying out the general course of accelerating scientific and technical progress proposed by the CPSU and the SED. A number of agreements and protocols were signed on cooperation in implementing mechanization and automation in machine building and in the production of electronic communication equipment and high-capacity semiconductors used, in particular, in automation and robotics devices.

Particular attention was paid to further expanding cooperation in the sphere of consumer goods production. It is planned to retool a number of enterprises producing high-quality goods which are in great demand. A further expansion of direct ties among enterprises is envisaged.

Eleven sector programs involving a number of ministries in both countries, were examined and signed: These programs define specific areas for work in production intensification, specialization, and sharing, the retooling and modernization of facilities, and the effective utilization of material and technical resources.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. The GDR delegation left for home on 19 June.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT FRANCE 'BEFORE END OF YEAR'

AU252015 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is to visit France before the end of the year, former Soviet Ambassador to Paris Stepan Chervonenko said here today.

Mr Gorbachev has not travelled outside Eastern Europe since he became secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party on the death of Yuriy Andropov [as received] in March. There had been speculation that he might travel to New York for the United Nations General Assembly in September, but this is now thought unlikely.

President Francois Mitterrand invited Mr Gorbachev to visit France when the two men met in Moscow at Mr Andropov's funeral. Mr Charvonenko, in Paris with a Supreme Soviet (parliamentary) delegation, gave the news of the visit to Presidential Secretary Jean-Louis Bianco. The former ambassador will meet Mr Mitterrand tomorrow.

TASS CITES BULGARIAN STATEMENT ON ANTONOV

LD251246 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia June 25 TASS -- The trial which opened in Rome on May 27 and at which Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev are falsely charged with complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul is marked by the confusing, controversial and mystic evidence of the Turkish terrorist Agca. He repeatedly told the court that he was Jesus Christ, which makes his evidence legally unacceptable. This is stressed by a statement of the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defence of Sergei Antonov that has been released here.

The Italian press carries fresh reports exposing the direct involvement of Western secret services in attempts to slander Bulgaria and the USSR by charging them with the organization of the conspiracy to assassinate the Catholic primate. All this unambiguously demonstrates the methods by which the so-called "Bulgarian trail" has been construed. Agca's "repentance" and his readiness to cooperate with the investigation were a result of a deal made by secret services and the Mafia at the Ascoli Picceno prison in Italy.

The Bulgarian people, outraged by the absurd charges, are surprised that Italian justice still cannot see through the behind-the-scenes machinations in that affair. It is obvious to every unbiased person following the trial in Rome that the main role in it is played by the false witness Agca. A terrorist who in this case is a pitiful tool in the hands of the political forces with a stake in the whole matter. As the trial goes on, it exposes more and more the complete fallacy of the charges made against Bulgarian citizens.

It is perfectly obvious that the charges and the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign fuelled in the West are pursuing definite political goals, which are at odds with the striving of the peoples to live in peace and understanding.

That is why we urge all the honest people in the world to protest against the obvious injustice and to demand that the charges against Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev be immediately dropped.

We strongly condemn the attempts to slander the Bulgarian citizens, who are charged with activities which are absolutely a lie to the very nature of socialism. Truth and justice must triumph, the document stresses.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM251113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation is Developing"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF] a delegation of political workers from the latter party headed by PCF Central Committee Member B. Violain has been in the Soviet Union 17 through 23 June.

The French comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They visited the Estonian SSR, were received at the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and visited various agricultural enterprises and scientific institutions.

The delegation was familiarized with the experience of the CPSU's work in the sphere of agriculture, with the party organizations' activity in improving the work of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and with the rural workers' working and living conditions.

MARCHAIS ATTACKS SOCIALISTS IN REPORT TO PARTY

LD251449 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 25 TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], made a report here today at a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee, which was devoted to the political situation in France and outlook for its development. The government, he said, is concealing from the French people threatening prospects for the growth of unemployment, inflation, and the offensive on trade union freedoms and human rights.

The leader of the French Communists said that all the country's political forces, except the Communist Party, are in effect unanimous that the country can be run with the people at the helm being replaced but the former policy preserved. Everything is being done, he said, to create conditions for the power to be alternatively held by the Social Democrats and the right-wing forces, which pursue one and the same policy of backing private business.

The Communist Party, Georges Marchais said, answers in the affirmative the question of whether a different policy is possible. He recalled that the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party has demonstrated that nothing can be done in the interests of the people without their decisive action, without their involvement. The Communists, therefore, have set the task of forging a new association of the majority of the people.

Georges Marchais stressed the importance of work to explain to the French people the essence of the policy now followed by the Socialists' government and show the departure of the Socialist Party from its campaign pledges.

In order to prevent the position of the working people and the country from worsening, Georges Marchais said, it is imperative to break off with the policy currently maintained by the Socialists' government. The need to increase the Communist Party's influence has acquired special urgency in these conditions.

Georges Marchais exposed the dramatic step-up of anti-communism in the country, noting that it is not limited to falsifying the Communists' arguments. Anti-communism, he said, is directed at provoking a veritable reflex action of suspicion towards the Communists.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party held the Socialist Party responsible for the increasingly strong positions of the right-wing forces in the country. The winner in 1981, he said, was the will, expressed by millions of French people, for changing their position and the position of their country. The government's policy has aroused disappointment. It is the course of the Socialist Party that is creating conditions for the left-wingers' defeat in 1986.

After a debate the members of the French Communist Party's Central Committee endorsed the report delivered by Georges Marchais and decided to put it up for discussion among the Communists. The plenary meeting resolved to convene the party's national conference on October 12-13, which will formulate proposals to be offered to the voters during the next parliamentary election campaign by the French Communist Party.

GRISHIN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

PM250909 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Excerpt] The visit by a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria Vienna City Committee is continuing. Yesterday delegation members were received at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, told the visitors about the Moscow city party organization, about the participation by the capital's Communists and working people in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and about the tasks connected with preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. V.V. Grishin also dwelled on questions of party organizational and ideological-political work, other avenues of the activity of the party gorkom, and the solution of socioeconomic questions.

O. Podolsky, leader of the delegation of Viennese Communists, for his party described the work of the Communist Party of Austria city organization. Taking part in the conversation were R.F. Dementyeva and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GREECE CONFIRMS PLEDGE TO REMOVE U.S. BASES

LD250811 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 25 TASS -- The Greek Government led by Andreas Papandreou won a vote of confidence in Parliament after a three-day debate on its political programme. It was approved by a comfortable overall majority with 161 votes in favour to 138 against.

During the debate, Andreas Papandreou has confirmed the governments' pledge to remove U.S. military bases from Greek territory, the agreement on which expires in 1988. He also reaffirmed his government's commitment to the idea of setting up a denuclerized zone in the Balkan Peninsula. Papandreou said pulling Greece out of NATO remained a long-term aim of the Greek socialists.

TASS NOTES RESIGNATION OF PORTUGAL'S SOARES

LD251858 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 25 TASS -- The Prime Minister of Portugal Mario Soares has presented his resignation to the president of the country Ramalho Eanes, it was officially announced here today. The resignation was caused by the acute internal political crisis that brought about a dissolution of the government coalition of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties which ruled the country during the past several years.

USSR, ICELAND TRADE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD251351 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev today had a conversation with Icelandic Trade Minister Matthias Mathiesen to discuss the further development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Iceland.

On the same day the ministers signed a treaty on mutual supplies of goods between the USSR and Iceland for 1986-1990, under which the Soviet-Icelandic trade turnover will further grow during the forthcoming five-year period. The Soviet Union will supply Iceland with petroproducts, cars, sawn timber and other goods and import from Iceland fish products, including frozen fish fillet, pickled herring, and also woollen knitwear and other goods. Iceland's ambassador to the USSR, P. A. Trggvason, was present at the conversation and at the signing ceremony.

SOVIET, ITALIAN OFFICIALS CONFER ON AFRICA

PM251521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Rome, 21 Jun -- Soviet-Italian consultations on African problems were held in Rome 20-21 June. Taking part for the Soviet side was V.M. Vasev, member of the Collegium and chief of the Third African Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and for Italian side F. Corrias, chief of the African Bureau of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Directorate General for Political Affairs. The Soviet representative was received by B. Bottai, director general for political affairs of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

TASS STATEMENT DENOUNCING SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS

LD251743 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 25 Jun 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The racist South African regime has announced the formation in Namibia it illegally occupies of the so-called "interim government" with "limited powers" and stage-managed the transfer of power to the group of puppet figures who represent nobody. The farce cannot be seen as anything but another open challenge from the racists to the United Nations organization bearing responsibility for Namibia and to the entire world public opinion strongly pressing for an immediate and unconditional granting of true independence to the Namibian people.

The formation of the puppet administration in Namibia is another maneuver by the South African authorities to push through a neo-colonialist solution to the Namibian problem in circumvention of the Security Council's decisions, which is glaringly at odds with the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter and incompatible with the commitments made by South Africa as a member of the United Nations Organization.

In a recent resolution, the Security Council once again sharply condemned the racist South African regime for continuing to occupy Namibia. The Security Council categorically demanded an end to Pretoria's outrages in respect of the Namibian people and denounced the formation of the puppet government in Namibia as illegal and invalid.

It is perfectly clear to the whole world that South Africa would not have dared to sabotage the U.N. decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia so stubbornly if it had not enjoyed the support of influential western patrons, in the first place the United States. Washington's policy of cooperation with the Pretoria regime has arisen the justified indignation of the international public.

The United Nations Organization has repeatedly described the actions of the Republic of South Africa towards Namibia as those constituting a permanent threat to international peace and security. Demands are mounting among a majority of member-states of that organisation that most resolution measures be taken against the Pretoria regime, including the application of sanctions under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter to ensure the compliance by it with the U.N. Security Council resolution on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.

The actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa towards Namibia are strongly condemned in the Soviet Union, which holds that this regime together with those who continue abetting it in its criminal po cy, take upon themselves the whole responsibility for the consequences, with which a further protraction of a just Namibian settlement is fraught.

The interests of ensuring international peace and security urgently demand that the obstructionist barriers be removed from the way towards the adoption by the Security Council of all measures envisaged by the U.N. Charter that would make the Republic of South Africa comply with the former's decisions.

The struggle of the Namibian people led by South-West African People's Organization, its sole and genuine representative, for national independence, for putting an end to the country's occupation, against the attempts of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and its western patrons at forcing on Namibia a neo-colonialist regime, will further have full support from the Soviet Union.

LEADERSHIP GREETS MOZAMBIQUE JUBILEE

PM251834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liber[illegible]ion Front [Frelimo] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the occasion of the noteworthy jubilee -- the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique -- we send cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, Comrade Machel, and to the Frelimo party, the government, and the friendly Mozambican people.

During a decade of development under conditions of freedom, the Mozambican people have achieved considerable success in overcoming the consequences of colonialism and implementing progressive transformations in the country under the Frelimo party's leadership.

Historical experience shows that the building of a new and free society has never been an easy or simple matter anywhere. It inevitably gives rise to fierce resistance by internal and external reaction, which strives to negate the revolutionary gains of the people and to deprive them of the opportunity to conduct an independent policy. This is also confirmed by the experience of People's Mozambique, which for many years now has been the target of incessant aggressive and subversive activity by imperialists and racists and their agents inside the country. We believe that the Mozambican people, whose struggle enjoys the solidarity of independent Africa and all progressive forces in the world, will offer a fitting rebuff to these intrigues.

We express confidence that the solidarity and multifaceted relations between our countries, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Frelimo party will continue to strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of our two states and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

PALLAYEV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE

PM281854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Maputo 23 June. It will be taking part in the jubilee ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Mozambique independence.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and I. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR OF CONTADORA STATES

LD241723 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 24 TASS -- The Nicaraguan delegation led by the country's Vice President Sergio Ramirez set out on a tour of countries of the Contadora Group, the tour that will take it to Venezuela, Columbia, Mexico and Panama. It is held here that the trip is connected with the fact that Washington is blocking in every way the efforts of countries of the Contadora Group aimed at peaceful settlement in Central America, is blackmailing participants in the Contadora Group and even tries to turn that organization into a means of political pressure on Nicaragua. On the contrary, the Nicaraguan Government more than once expressed its confidence that the Contadora Group will be able to protect against the encroachments of the Reagan administration, its peaceful ideals supported by the whole Latin America.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. ACTIONS IN LETTER TO UN

LD241651 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 24 TASS — The Nicaraguan Government urged the Contadora Group to take concrete actions aimed at the prevention of the spread of the military conflict in Central America. A letter of Nicaragua's Ambassador to the United Nations Javier Chahorro Mora addressed to the United Nations secretary general notes that such steps are necessitated by the escalation of military actions by the United States against Nicaragua. This includes, specifically, the decision of the U.S. Congress to allocate more funds for the forces of mercenaries armed and guided by the United States, which opens a new chapter in the unlawful and disgraceful war wagainst Nicaragua, the continuation of U.S. exercises in Honduras which mean actual occupation of that country and the obvious striving of the Reagan administration to disrupt the Contadora process.

In a new situation which threatens peace and security of countries of the region, the Contadora Group should take measures to arrest the escalation of the U.S. aggression, to prevent the failure of the peaceful initative of the Contadora Group, says the letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The Nicaraguan Government confirmed again its readiness to sign the Contadora peace act whose fundamental aspects must remain unchanged.

GORBACHEV VISITING UKRAINE, SPEAKS WITH CITIZENS

LD251547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorvachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kiev today. Comrade Gorbachev was seen off at the airport by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and others.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived in Kiev today. At the airport he was met by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; Comrade Shevchenko, chairman of the Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and other party and administrative leaders of the republic and the city.

During Mikhail Sergeyevich's trip around the city, he had meetings and conversations with workers, specialists, scientists, and city inhabitants in scientific organizations, design bureaus, Kiev factory shops, on the squares and in the streets.

One of the largest scientific and technological complexes, the Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, is widely known. Academician Paton, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, director of the institute, and other scientists familiarized Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with the main directions of work of the republican Academy of Sciences and with its contribution to speeding up progress of science and technology. The academician dwelt in particular on the tasks which the republican scientists are to implement, in the light of the directives and conclusions of the conference held recently in the CPSU Central Committee. They consist of expanding and deepening pure and applied research as the basis of the development of science, technology, and social production.

Close ties with enterprises belonging to numerous industries of the national economy and with the country's leading higher educational establishments are characteristic of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It is precisely in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences that a new form of interindustrial ties between science and technology, a form that has proven effective -- the engineering centers -- sprang up and underwent development. In the Electric Welding Institute 6 such centers are operating.

Using the special Electric Metallurgy Works which is part of the institute as an example, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev acquainted himself with the work of the engineering center of electronic ray technology. The center comprises a number of sections of the construction and technology bureau and an experimental works shop which operates on the principle of financial autonomy and which has ties with enterprises belonging to various ministries and departments. A structure of this kind makes it possible to overcome successfully departmental barriers, substantially speeding up the idea-production cycle.

The new composite materials and the technology of their industrial production, worked out by the scientific section, together with the engineering center, have already begun to be widely used in modern engineering. For instance, protective coverings on the blades of gas turbines allow the working life of the blade to be increased several times over, while simultaneously increasing the temperature of the working fluid [rabochiy gaz], which means an increase in the turbine capacity.

Work projects by engineering centers of electroslag technology and protective coverings, development of which have introduced radical changes in a number of industrial spheres, were widely represented.

Having appraised the merits of the engineering centers, Comrade Gorbachev commented that now it is essential, in the opinion of scientists and experts, to resolve a number of fundamental organizational, economic, legal, and cadre problems which fall within the competence of the industrial ministries and departments. This will make it possible to clear the bottlenecks in the way of implementing scientific achievements in practice, and resolve the problems of technical progress thoroughly and more rapidly.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev inspected the Sever and Shtyk mechanized assembly welding complexes, which are in use on the construction of trunk gas pipelines, and also other progressive welding technology, as well as a new type of large-diameter pipes, the multi-layer electroweld pipes. He spoke in a positive vein about the collective's efforts to develop technology and constant search for new forms of linking science with production.

In the conversation there was discussion on the question of further improving management and the economic mechanism with the aim of stepping up and accelerating the development of science and utilizing its achievements in the national economy.

Talks to Kiev Citizens

LD252346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] In the afternoon Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev continued his familiarization tour of Kiev. He visited the Kiev "Antonov" mechanical works. [video shows Gorbachev surrounded by officials and photographers in open-air scene on a city street.]

[Gorbachev] Well, citizens of Kiev, what have you got to say?

[First female voice] It's wonderful.

[Gorbachev] It seems you live in a resort.

[Numerous female voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] This is a beautiful city, a beautiful city. Whenever I have visited Kiev, I have always experienced a tremendous sense of well-being.

[Female voice] Especially when the chestnuts are in blossom.

[Gorbachev] But, unfortunately, it is also necessary to work. [laughter from onlookers] Well, we agreed with Vladimir Vasilyevich [Shcherbitskiy] that we should travel to the Ukraine and have some talks.

[Third female voice] Of course it is necessary.

[Gorbachev] The Ukraine is a huge republic. It already has more than 50 million inhabitants. And if you look at the Ukraine from the point of view of what it makes, you can see that the Ukraine has good things to offer. It has coal, metal, and wheat. If there are good things in the Ukraine, this makes itself felt everywhere. If there are any bad things in the Ukraine, this also makes itself felt everywhere. Therefore, one can say that, on the one hand, the Ukraine is making a very big contribution to our all-union cake [karavay], so to speak. In general, this is the contribution of the entire people. But the greater the contribution, the greater the responsibility. I shall probably go to Dnepropetrovsk as well. We will spend a little time there. Incidentally, I have never been there. It is necessary to have a talk with the metallurgical workers there, because the Ukraine's metal is the bread of our engineering industry. Without engineering we will not reach the new targets, so to speak. So, there are many things that interest the Central Committee here in the Ukraine. I will say that they know how to work in the Ukraine. This is true. But it is also true that their work could be better. [Laughter from onlookers]

[Fourth female voice] We will try to do better.

[Fifth female voice] We will work harder.

[Gorbachev] Both statements are correct. The most important point is not only that the work can be better but that it must be better. But we are not saying this to no purpose. The people should get something back. First of all, our security must be guaranteed. That is the most important thing. In this respect we are doing everything that is necessary and we will continue to do everything. On the other hand, we must build more housing and kindergartens. We must produce more foodstuffs and good quality products. And so on. That will benefit all of us. When we say that we must all pull together and create more order in everything, [words indistinct] you will not be any the worse for it.

[First female voice] Of course.

[Gorbachev] But bear this in mind. Don't think that through cooperation they want to suggest something to us, to participate in some way in the solution of our problems. Quite the reverse; our enemies want us to be weak. The Soviet Union has tremendous influence. It has tremendous influence -- tremendous influence. The peoples in dozens of developing states, which have now embarked on an independent path of development, are looking to see which road they should follow. They are attracted by our way of life, by the position of the working man in our society. Even now, when we are beginning to do something in the country, in order to increase speed, to work better and to improve quality in the new conditions, to create more order and discipline, so to speak, our enemies are immediately becoming agitated. What does this mean for them? They do not want us to cope with our affairs. But we must cope.

[Several voices] We will cope.

[Gorbachev] Listen, we coped after the imperialist war, after the civil war, when the country was in ruins.

[Shcherbitskiy] After that...

[Gorbachev] Nothing was left after that. But we coped. We coped. They predicted that Russia would never rise again after the war. But we rose again. They were predicting that it would take 50 to 100 years...

[Shcherbitskiy] Fifty years, 100 years...

[Gorbachev] For all people who are striving for good, Russia -- the Soviet Union, I mean -- that is what we call it now, and that's what it is in fact -- for them it is a bulwark.

[Male voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, [question indistinct]

[Gorbachev] Don't worry. [laughter]

[Second female voice] As living people we are afraid too.

[Gorbachev] Don't worry. We won't allow anyone to deceive us. I wish you all the best. Please convey my greetings to all your friends at work, to your neighbors. We will expect -- we hope to receive your support.

[Third female voice] We wish you robust health and long, long years of life. Come again.

[Gorbachev] I will. [applause]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev conversed with the citizens of Kiev in Victory Park.

Visits Aircraft Plant

LD251905 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is now in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, visited local aircraft builders in the afternoon. He made a tour of the assembly and testing production shops, talked with workers, engineers and designers who are creating airplanes of a new generation.

Mikhail Gorbachev inspected the AN-124 plane which was displayed at the recent aviation and space international exhibition in Paris. Aviation industry specialists informed him how the tasks of ensuring the industry's scientific and technical progress are being fulfilled. The AN-124 will be indispensable in developing remote areas in the north and the east of the country. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the batch production of these planes will speed up the development of the country's productive forces already in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990).

The conversation covered a number of issues pertaining to the development of research, including in the field of comprehensive automation of aircraft design and perfection of electronic equipment.

The aircraft builders showed Mikhail Gorbachev models of planes, including the AN-28 light multi-purpose plane designed for local routes. Its full-scale production has been started by the aircraft engineering industry of Poland in accordance with the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration.

In the assembly shop, Mikhail Gorbachev was shown structural materials ensuring a high quality and reliability of planes. The aircraft builders said that it is particularly important to strengthen contacts with science to ensure an increase in the output of planes.

Mikhail Gorbachev talked to workers on the factory's premises. They voiced approval of the decisions taken by the April 1985 plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee, which defined scientific and technical progress as the guideline for intensifying production. The definition was concretized at a conference at the CPSU Central Committee in June 1985. A self-critical assessment of what has been achieved, high discipline and responsibility, and initiative - such is the mood in the work collectives now, the workers said.

Mikhail Gorbachev wished the factory's employees success in meeting the set targets and completing the five-year plan period with honor. On the same day Mikhail Gorbachev and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, laid flowers at the monument to Lenin. At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Mikhail Gorbachev observed a minute of silence in tribute to the feat of the Soviet people who gave their lives during the years of the Great Patriotic War for the freedom and independence of their homeland. He laid a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee.

Travels To Dnepropetrovsk

LD260849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] We have just received the following TASS report. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Dnepropetrovsk today from Kiev. At the airport they were met by Comrade Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; Comrade Babich, chairman of the Oblispolkom; and other party and local government leaders of the city and oblast.

CP SECRETARY KAPITONOV SPEECH AT TAJIK CEREMONY

PM171109 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Tadzhikta report: "Order on Dushanbe's Banner; Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of The Labor Red Banner to Dushanbe City"]

[Excerpt] On 29 May a ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, the capital's labor collectives, and servicemen of the Dushanbe garrison devoted to the presentation of a high motherland award was held in Dushanbe's movie and concert theater decked out for the occasion.

In the meeting's presidium were I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of the light industry; Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members G.B Bobosadykova, K.D. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, K.M. Makhkamov, T.M. Mirkhalikov, G.P. Pallayev, N.A. Kartashov, G.V. Koshlakov, and Sh.M. Sultanov.

Tajik SSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman M.B. Babayev, R.G. Gafurov, R.M. Grishina, Yu. P. Zatsarinnyy, A.N. Maksumov, and U.G. Usmanov; A.Kh. Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Party Gorkom; N.Sh. Shorakhmonov, chairman of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom; party, war, and labor veterans, and 5-year plan shock workers were also in the presidium.

The hall echoed to the solemn sounds of the USSR and Tajik anthems. The city's banner was carried into the hall. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium was enthusiastically elected. Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Speech

Dear Comrades! This is a triumphant day for the working people of the capital of Soviet Tajikistan; Dushanbe City is being presented with the Order of the Labor Red Banner. Allow me, on instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, cordially to congratulate you, the participants in the ceremonial meeting, and all the inhabitants of Dushanbe and the republic on this high and deserved award of the motherland. The glorious working people of Tajikistan's capital are being honored at a portentous time. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War have had a tremendous impact on all of us. Each one of us feels great pride for his socialist motherland, its heroic past, the labor achievements of the present time, and its bright future.

Communists and all Soviet people have enthusiastically welcomed the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum to convene the 27th CPSU Congress. The upcoming congress will be a major landmark in the development of Soviet society. It will adopt the new edition of the party program and define the long-term plans for our creative work.

The Central Committee April Plenum's innovative approach to the formulation and definition of ways to resolve key economic and social tasks has given a strong boost to the working people's creative enthusiasm. The growing political and labor enthusiasm of the broad masses demonstrates convincingly that the Communist Party and the Soviet people act in everything as a mighty single force. The strengthening unity of the party and the people is the guarantee of our successful advance.

Comrades! Dushanbe has been the capital of the Tajik SSR for 6 decades now. Its achievements are inseparably linked with the life of the republic. This is why all Tajik working people can rightfully take pride in the award conferred on the capital. The order on Dushanbe's banner is an acknowledgement of the great contribution of the city's working people to the implementation of the radical socioeconomic transformations initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Tajiks' path toward the new life was difficult and complex. For almost 5 years a fierce civil war raged here. Soviet power accorded with the age-old aspirations of the Tajik people. And they rose courageously in its defense. In July 1922 Tajik fighters together with the Red Army once and for all liberated Dushanbe from the basmach gangs and completely rid their land of counterrevolution.

It is profoundly symbolic that the Pamirs' most colossal peak bears Lenin's name. Vladimir Ilich Lenin laid the foundations for the just solution of the nationalities question. As a result of the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy, the Tajik people achieved genuine social and national liberation and acquired their own statehood.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, with the fraternal assistance of all the peoples of the USSR, the Tajik people carried out industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and a cultural revolution. The successes achieved in socialist building promoted the growth of national consciousness and the development of Soviet patriotism. Internationalism has become the Tajik people's second nature.

The Tajiks' ardent love of the socialist motherland was demonstrated particularly clearly during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. Tajikistan's sons fought courageously at the front. More than 55,000 of your republic's servicemen were awarded battle orders and medals. Fourteen of them became full bearers of the Order of Glory and 54 won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Everything for the front, everything for victory -- this was the slogan which inspired the republic and its capital, just like the rest of the country. Tajikistan became a reliable base supplying the army with equipment, clothing, and food. More than 100,000 rear services workers were awarded the medal "For Valorous Labor During the Great Patriotic War Years." Cash collected by the republic's inhabitants and handed over to the defense fund was used to create two tank columns and a squadron of fighter planes. Orphaned children found a refuge in Dushanbe and thousands of evacuees found a home.

We could not live our present peaceful life full of joy and creation had not the Soviet people displayed such mass heroism at the fronts and in the rear during the grim hour of trials. Eternal glory to the heroes! Homage to war and rear services veterans! We give heartfelt thanks for their military feat and selfless labor!

Comrades! The Order of the Labor Red Banner worthily crowns the successes achieved by Dushanbe working people in economic and cultural building during the postwar period. Over the past 40 years the city's industry has become diversified, comprehensively developed, and technically well equipped. Dushanbe truly represents Tajikistan's heart. It is a major political, industrial, and cultural center now. Thousands of threads link it with the rest of the republic. The city is growing and becoming more beautiful with every passing day. New multistory housing developments are springing up. Wide avenues are being created and new parks and public gardens are being laid out.

Striking evidence of the party's concern for the welfare of the republic's capital were the measures for the further development of Dushanbe's municipal services through 1990, which were approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. New housing, nurseries, schools, hospitals, and public utility and cultural and consumer facilities are to be built in the city. Sunny Tajikistan's capital has a great future!

The face of Tajikistan as a whole has also changed beyond recognition. It has acquired modern industrial features. An industrial region of all-union significance -- the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex -- is being formed with the help of fraternal republics.

The role of Tajikistan as a major electricity-producing region is growing. A cascade of gigantic power stations has been built on the mountain rivers. The Nurek GES is our country's pride. It produces almost six times more electricity than was produced in prerevolutionary Russia as a whole.

Big cities and settlements have grown up where isolated villages used to be. Tens of thousands of hectares of previously barren lands have been irrigated and reclaimed. Across once-empty desert where only camel caravans used to pass, mainline railroads have been built. And the republic's blue skies are crisscrossed by passenger airliners. All this has radically changed the lot of the indigenous mountain dwellers. A working class and kolkhoz peasantry have formed and consolidated in Tajikistan, and a people's intelligentsia has grown up.

The social position of Tajik women has changed. "The fate of a Tajik woman is blacker than her hair," people used to say. Tajik women have exchanged the yashmak for enlightenment, and oppression for freedom. They have been granted all civil rights. They are occupying worthy places in all spheres of public life. The republic's daughters are successfully working in all the sectors of the national economy. One-third of Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet deputies are women.

The republic working people's well-being is rising steadily. Their spiritual life has grown richer. It has been given a new content and has been lit with a new light. The people, famous for their pleiad of outstanding medieval scientists, philosophers, and poets, were essentially condemned to illiteracy before the revolution. On the entire territory inhabited by the Tajiks there were only about a dozen so-called Russian-and-native schools. Now 8 out of 10 people employed in the republic's national economy have higher or secondary education. There are 8,000 scientific workers in Tajikistan, of whom some 3,000 have the scientific degree of doctor or candidate of sciences. The Tajik scientists' research is wide-ranging, from the atomic nucleus to the depths of outer space.

Interacting closely with the cultures of the USSR's other peoples, Tajikistan's culture -- national in form, socialist in content -- is developing actively. The names of the Tajik writers and poets Ayni, Tursun-zade, and Lakhuti, the artist Khabibullayev, and the ballerina Sabirova are known far beyond the republic's borders. A young generation of talented exponents of literature and the arts is gathering creative momentum. The achievements of the working people of Dushanbe and of the whole of Tajikistan serve as a graphic example of the triumph of the Soviet social and state system and of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalisties policy. In our country a truly democratic combination of statewide interests and the interests of each of the republics is ensured. The inexhaustible source of our socialist motherland's might lies in the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples!

Comrades! Dushambe's pulse is at one with the working rhythm of the country as a whole. The city's industry has been successfully fulfilling the set plans throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan years. It is pleasing to note that last year 86 percent of the increase in production was accounted for by higher labor productivity. The prime cost of output has been reduced. The range of goods has been noticeably expanded and their quality has improved. A large-scale construction program has been implemented. During the first four years of the 5-year plan, 40 percent more capital investment was taken up than during the corresponding period of the previous 5-year plan. More than 30 major enterprises, shops, and other projects were handed over for service. The capital's movie and concert theater is a real embellishment for the city.

At present in Dushanbe, as elsewhere in the country, socialist competition to usher in the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner is gathering momentum. The "Labor Relay" which, as is well known was initiated in your republic, is being further developed. The collectives of the Tadzhiktekstilmash plant named for Dzerzhinskiy, the silk combine, the Tadzhikatlas association, and the experimental pressure pipe and ferroconcrete component plant are in the vanguard of the competition.

Dozens of teams and thousands of the city's working people completed the fulfillment of their 5-year plan targets in time for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and are now working on account of the 12th 5-Year plan. The Dushanbe cotton combine collective has many noteworthy achievements to its credit.

The city is rightly proud of its production pacesetters and innovators. Creative initiative, high professionalism, and a considerate attitude to the young generation of workers distinguish Bozoroy Akhmedova, a reel winder at the Tadzhikatlas association. In 4 years she has managed to fulfill the 5-year plan target twice over and to train and educate dozens of skilled workers. Andrey Vasilyevich Boyko, tool maker at the Tadzhiktekstilmash plant and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, is known in Dushanbe as a 5-year plan shock worker and a man of high social activeness. Hero of Socialist Labor Mustafa Sadykov, a driver at the motor transport enterprise, is working skillfully and taking great care. Fulfilling his personal 5-year plan, he has saved some 4,500 liters of gasoline. The work of Hero of Socialist Labor, teacher Mukhabbat Makhmudova; Hero of Socialist Labor, physician and therapeutist Roziya Ibrogimova, and many other workers in education, health care, the service sphere, and the field of science and culture deserves the highest praise. Allow me, on this day of triumph, to cordially greet the production pacesetters and all Dushanbe's working people who are augmenting the glory of their native city!

Comrades! The successes of Dushanbe's working people are considerable. However, we Communists, and all Soviet people have gotten used to regarding every award not only as an acknowledgment of what has been achieved but also as an incentive to work better still. Today too, I would like to recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words: "We must without fail go on, seek to achieve more, and progress from easier to more difficult tasks."

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum orients us toward mobilizing all forces and reserves. It is necessary to overcome the lag that has occurred in a number of sectors, ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for 1985, and successfully complete the 5-year plan. Comrade M.S. Gorvachev emphasized in his report at the plenum that our chief slogans today must be "Creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward ourselves and our comrades." A weighty and rapid return can be obtained if we establish a model order everywhere and strengthen discipline. After the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum this kind of work produced positive results.

However, we must admit that subsequently attention to this matter was somewhat relaxed. There are still enterprises, in your city too, where waste of working time is high, technological discipline is infringed, and delivery plans are not met. Such a situation cannot be tolerated. It is necessary, comrades, to make greater demands on cadres, to seek to ensure that everyone works conscientiously at his workplace, giving his all. To this end, it is necessary to step up the organizational, ideological, and educational work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic managers, and labor collectives.

It is important to channel people's creative energy toward making fuller and more rational use of the production potential and of all the resources which are at the disposal of the city's enterprises and construction sites. You are well aware how great is the potential for saving fuel, raw and other materials, and electricity, and what reserves lie hidden in a more effective utilization of labor resources. These reserves must be energetically and purposefully exploited.

Maxiumum results with the minimum expenditure -- this is the immutable rule of modern management. It must determine the economic thinking and practical actions of all who participate in social production.

Comrades! The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is of key significance for us. It is the most reliable way to reinforce the intensification of the national economy and step up the pace of the country's economic and social development. Dushanbe's scientific and technical potential enables it to produce machines, equipment, and other goods which are on a par with the best Soviet and foreign models. We must give all possible support and encouragement to collectives which modernize and retool production, update the product list, and improve output quality.

The CPSU Central Committee will hold a special conference on questions connected with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It will discuss what organizational, economic, and moral measures are to be adopted to enable us within the shortest possible time to bring all our economic sectors in line with the latest achievements of science and technology and ensure a dramatic increase in labor productivity.

Work currently under way to improve planning and management serves to strengthen the intensification of the economy. It is necessary consistently and persistently to improve the centralized leadership of the economy and, at the same time, to expand the rights and autonomy of enterprises. As you know, a large-scale economic experiment is under way in the country in which a number of Dushanbe enterprises are also taking part. Today it is necessary to assimilate more boldly and without delay progressive experience and everything useful and valuable that emerges under the new management conditions. Special attention must be paid to introducing financial autonomy, enhancing collectives' responsibility, and stimulating their interest in the end results of their work.

In short, the reinforcement of discipline, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the economic machinery are the levers which will enable us to put big reserves to use more swiftly. Tajikistan's working people will undoubtedly make a tangible contribution to this important cause. Comrades! The efforts being made by the party to enhance economic efficiency are, in the final analysis, subordinate to our main aim of improving the life of the Soviet people. All Soviet people, and Tajikistan's working people most certainly too, have come to feel the results of the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan's extensive soical program.

Let us take housing construction, for instance. Over the past 4 years 657,000 square meters of housing was built in Dushanbe. This is double the total housing stock which the Tajik capital possessed before the war.

The implementation of the food program and efforts to ensure uninterrupted supplies of high-grade food products to the population occupy a central place in the party's activity to enhance the people's well-being.

In 1984 Tajikistan successfully fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for sales of grain, raw cotton, vegetables, potatoes, and cucurbits to the state. The CPSU Central Committee congratulated the republic's working people on this great victory. Now it is necessary to consolidate the results that have been achieved. The shortfall in sales to the state of fine-fiber cotton, fruit, and astrakhan fur must be made up. Concrete organizational and educational work directly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in teams, and at livestock units is assuming prime importance. It is there that the outcome of the 5-year plan's final agricultural year is being decided. Subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises must help to boost the production of meat, milk, vegetables, and other food products.

An important social task is the saturation of the market with essential consumer goods and the further development of the services sphere. Much has been done in this area. Dushanbe's inhabitants have also achieved certain successes here. In recent years the indicator for the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund has improved. The volume of consumer services sales has increased by almost one-third. However, many questions still remain to be resolved. It is necessary, above all, to expand the range of goods and improve their quality. This is where the crux of the problem of meeting effective demand lies today. Additional efforts are also needed to improve consumer services to the population.

Of course, people's living conditions are not determined just by the volume of material benefits. Strict observance everywhere of the principle of social justice and the moral climate in labor collectives play a tremendous role. In this connection great significance attaches to improving distribution relations and combating wage leveling, unearned income, drunkenness, and parasitism.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum that the party will continue to resolutely combat all negative phenomena which are alien to our way of life and communist morality. This line is in keeping with the interests of the working people and enjoys the Soviet people's full support!

Comrades! At all the stages of the establishment and development of Soviet Tajikistan, the republic party organization has headed the working people's creative activity. Now, too, it is inspiring people by word and deed to new labor achievements. The Tajik Communist Party was and is a proven combat detachment of our Leninist party! Here I would like to dwell on the important role played by Dushanbe's party organization. It is determined by the capital's big share in the economic and spiritual potential of the republic. Furthermore, the forces which are concentrated in your city are also considerable. The capital's party organization comprises one-fifth of Tajik Communists.

And the bigger the potential, the greater the responsibility. Today it is especially important to boost the party's influence in all sectors of public life. Stepping up the activity of soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol, enhancing the role of labor collectives, improving ideological and educational work -- all this must be the subject of daily concern of every party committee and every party organization.

The precongress report and election campaign is drawing near. Communists face the task of attentively and comprehensively generalizing everything new and useful that has emerged in party organizations' practice.

It is necessary to subject everything that is hampering our progress to a serious analysis, identify the causes of shortcomings, and map out specific ways to resolve new tasks. Care must be taken to ensure that the meetings and conferences proceed in an atmosphere of efficiency, high principle, criticism, and self-criticism.

The upcoming reports and elections, and the preparations for the congress in general, must boost in every possible way the Communists' activeness and responsibility and contribute to improving their style of work, increasing the combativeness of party organizations, and strengthening their links with the masses.

Comrades! The party is doing a great deal of work to preserve and strengthen people's peaceful living conditions. Peace does not come easily, of course. The struggle to prevent nuclear war demands constant efforts. Through the fault of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, the international situation remains alarming and dangerous. U.S. aggressive circles are fueling the arms race, sabotaging disarmament, and developing more and more new types of mass destruction weapons. Tens of billions of dollars are being squandered on the development of space weapons.

In various parts of the world imperialism is provoking armed clashes and resorting to methods of state terrorism. It is mounting subversive operations against socialist countries and other progressive states. In short, imperialism is attempting to take social revenge along the broadest front.

However, all attempts to reverse history are futile. They are bound to fail primarily because imperialist militarism is countered by the mighty forces of socialism, peace, and progress. Recently a meeting of the socialist community's top party and state leaders was held at which the term of the Warsaw Pact was unanimously extended. This decision was a major new contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal allied states' security. Their collective might and concerted foreign policy course are a major factor in preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The liberated countries and the mass antimissile and antinuclear movement which is proliferating on all continents play a great role in the struggle against the war danger.

The first round of USSR-U.S. talks has ended in Geneva. The Soviet Union has put forward new, far-reaching peace initiatives on the whole range of nuclear and space arms. This has met with a positive response in a wide variety of countries and made a deep impression on world public opinion. Regrettably, Washington has so far shown no desire to reach agreement. However, we will continue firmly and consistently to implement our line. The Soviet Union has put forward dozens of constructive initiatives. We have other proposals in reserve. They all have one aim -- to stop the arms race, ensure detente, and prevent nuclear war.

At the same time, we are well aware that, as long as imperialism exists, vigilance must not be relaxed. The Soviet people will continue to strengthen the country's defense capability and keep their Armed Forces in a state of combat readiness; they will not permit anybody to disrupt the strategic balance which has taken shape or to gain military superiority over them.

Our party firmly believes that common sense, political realism, and a sense of responsibility will ultimately triumph.

After all, our peace-loving foreign policy accords with the interests of the broad people's masses all over the planet. And we are confident that the peoples of the world are capable of upholding their right to live. The cause of peace will prevail!

Dear Comrades! Allow me to read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the award to Dushanbe city: "For the city working people's services to the implementation of socialist transformations, their contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War, and successes achieved in economic and cultural building, it is decreed that the Order of the Labor Red Banner be awarded to the city of Dushanbe." Allow me to present this award to you.

To the applause of the ceremonial meeting participants Comrade I.V. Kapitonov pinned the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the Dushanbe city banner.

He said in conclusion: I congratulate you once more, dear comrades, on this high award. May success in labor, a bold innovative questing approach, good health, and personal happiness always be yours! Allow me to express confidence that the working people of Dushanbe and the whole of Soviet Tajikistan will usher in the 27th congress of the Leninist party in a worthy manner and achieve new accomplishments to the benefit of our great motherland! (Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's speech was listened to very attentively and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous applause.)